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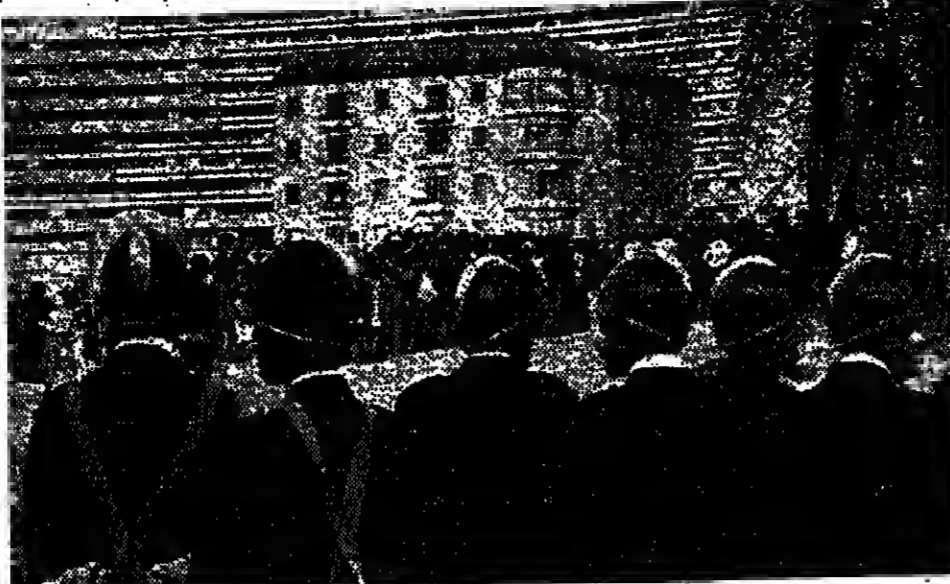
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At Grenoble University, French policemen stand by during a student demonstration

French University Students Defiant Over Government Reforms and Jobs

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

GRENOBLE, France — The mood of nervous defiance that has spread rapidly in recent weeks among France's 850,000 university students is pervasive here on the suburban campus at Grenoble University.

Like students in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and other major centers of higher education, those at Grenoble University of Social Sciences, which has an enrollment of 25,000, feel that the Government wants to turn hard-earned diplomas into membership cards in the growing ranks of unemployed youth in the country. They also feel that under Government reforms to be enacted next fall, the business community will be given oppressive influence in changing the curriculum of France's 65 universities.

"The diploma is hardly worth anything as it is," said a first-year law student sitting on a lawn during the boycott of an afternoon class. "Under the reform, it will be worth nothing. Most of us, we are not political. Whether we are to the left or right is not important. We are against the reform because it will mean worthless diplomas and unemployment."

The reform, a complicated rebuilding of curriculum and the time it takes to earn degrees, is thoroughly understood only by a handful of education officials and outside experts.

Essentially, the education authorities are permitted to be more selective in accepting students in higher institutions. The courses in many degree areas are to be shortened by a year. The state will be able more easily to deny national certification of a degree or of a class of degrees. The business community will be invited to help the universities plan programs that will divert more students from courses leading to teaching degrees and funnel them into positions in commerce and industry.

Shrinking Job Market

The Government, particularly Alice Saunier-Seïte, the State Secretary for Universities, insists that the reforms are necessary to adapt an increasing number of students to the changing, and at least temporarily shrinking, job market for young graduates. Mrs. Saunier-Seïte has threatened that if the youths continue to disrupt and miss classes, making it impossible for required course-hours to be fulfilled, many students will be deprived of diplomas this year.

The students here on the Grenoble campus nestled in the Alps, as well as in the suburbs and center of Paris and other cities, insist they will continue their strikes, demonstrations and class-boycotts after the end of the two-week spring holiday.

The battle between the Government and the students, which has erupted in occasional violence, has Frenchmen worrying whether the protests of 1976 will lead to repetition of the violent strikes and disorders that occurred in the spring of 1968.

Neither the students, their teachers nor Government education officials are predicting a repetition of the 1968 crisis. Many of them explain that the students of 1976 are different—less concerned with academic freedom as a principle, less romantically attracted to the idea of revolution and more concerned with the approaching difficulty of finding a job in a nation where more than half of the unemployed are under 25 years old.

Sitting in front of the Grenoble law school building, four students, all under 20, discussed what they felt the Government reforms would mean to them. They declined to give their last names, saying they feared reprisals from university officials.

"The best jobs in law already go to those who have degrees from one of the grandes écoles, the schools of prestige, in Paris," said Claude P., who wore a polo shirt with "Yale" printed on it.

"Now," Claude said, "they want us to compress four years of study into three. And maybe the diploma will be given national certification and maybe it will not. This makes it harder to get first employment."

Businessmen Suspected

Asked about the plan to "professionalize" some programs to gear them toward the needs of local business and industry, the students shrugged. They said that the invitation to the business community to help form curriculum would help exclude students from their offices and factories.

While Grenoble's law school and its students are divided politically between the left and the right, they said the school economy is known to be Marxist-oriented. "The bosses already are afraid of anyone from economic sciences here," said one student. "They want young executives only from the grandes écoles in Paris."

Some older Frenchmen agree with some of the students' complaints. Others feel that today's students are unwittingly trying to maintain themselves as an elite even though one of the objectives of the 1968 revolts was to break down the traditional elitism in education that favored a relatively small student class. In effect, some of the post-1968 reforms led to the admittance of more students to higher education but simultaneously clogged the schools and labor market with more graduates than the economy could

accommodate, especially teachers.

"It is also a question of prestige," said Bruno Quésenne, a 35-year old philosophy teacher at an architectural institute in Grenoble. Mr. Quésenne, an activist in the 1968 disturbances, said: "Even if you cannot find a good job right away with your diploma, you can put your thumbs in your laps in your town and show that you are someone." He said that after 1968 the number of students with diplomas swelled and the value of the diplomas decreased.

A Minority View

While a great majority of students here and in other cities are boycotting classes and participating in large street demonstrations, there is an apparent minority that opposes the disruption.

"It is a matter of intellectual terrorism," said Hugues Petit, a Catholic rightist who is studying economics and law at Grenoble. Mr. Petit says that professors here have been intimidated by leftist student organizations representing a minority and are afraid to hold classes even when more than half of a class is willing to break the boycott.

Paul Leroy, president of Grenoble Social Sciences University, said in an interview: "The worry of the students is deep. They feel some of them will not be treated equally, that they will be poured into an industry or business."



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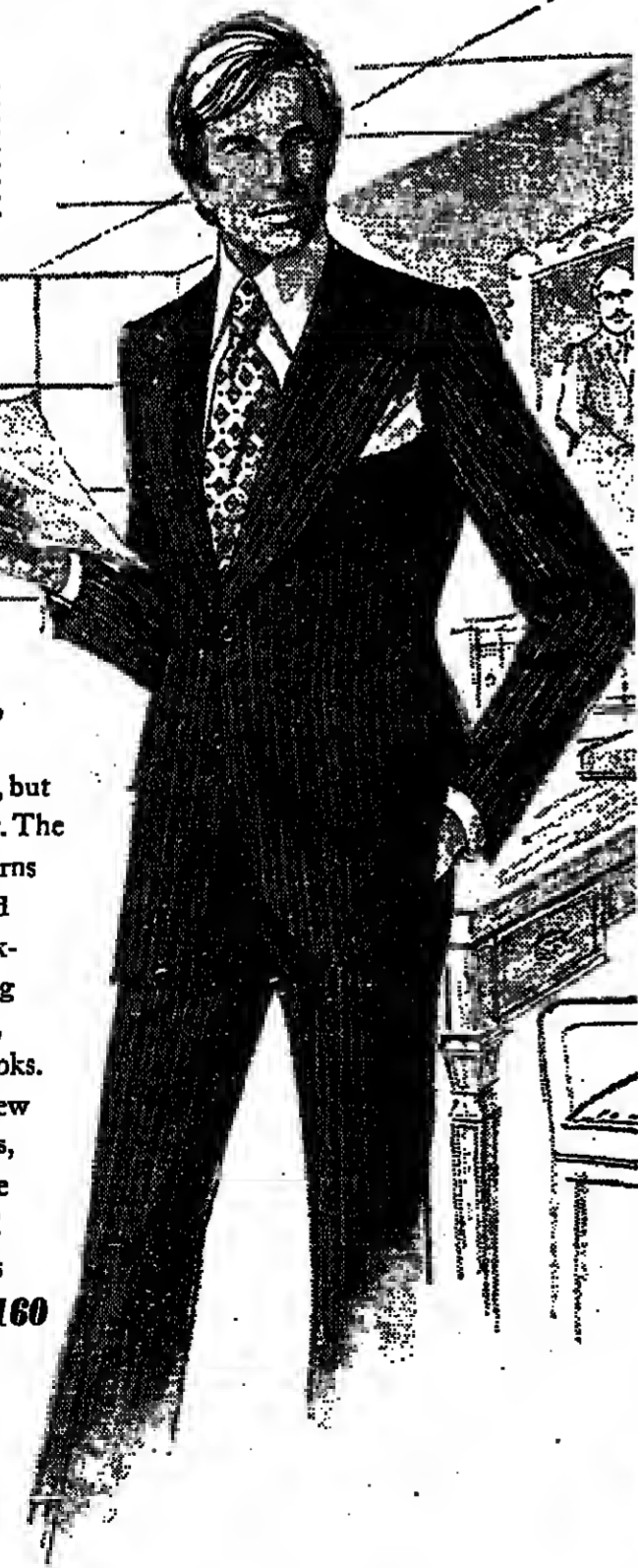
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Israel Deports 2 West Bank Candidates



man pulls an Arab girl by the hair while quelling an anti-Israeli demon- in East Jerusalem. Fifty students and three teachers were detained.

Special to The New York Times
TEL AVIV, March 28—Israel this weekend deported to Lebanon two Arabs who were candidates for mayor in two West Bank cities, and the action court-justice, left-wing political parties and in the press.

Dr. Ahmad Hamzi Natshi of Hebron and Dr. Abdul Azziz Haj Ahmed of El Bireh were deported yesterday on charges that they had incited and organized a recent wave of student riots in their respective cities.
The two doctors, who are reported associated with the Bel- stine Liberation Organization, were expelled about 40 hours before nominations open to- morrow for municipal elections to be held in West Bank cities on April 12. A Jordanian lawyer interviewed in Ramallah said they would be prevented from seeking office because Jordanian law does not permit nomination by proxy. The elections are being run by the Israeli military government in accordance with Jordanian law.

Dr. Natshi, a surgeon, and Dr. Ahmed, a dentist, belong to a group of younger professionals and intellectuals with ties to the P.L.O., the Communists and other radical elements. The group was expected to make inroads against the older generation of leaders, who have more or less cooperated with

the Israeli military administration in municipal matters since the occupation in 1967.

The radical elements have been encouraged and their prospects improved by Israeli changes in the Jordanian election laws, which had confined suffrage to male taxpayers. The Israelis extended the vote to women, workmen and younger members of the taxpayers' families, who are not expected to vote for the conservatives the Israelis have been dealing with.

An observer here suspected the deportations might have been intended as a warning to Arabs who had interpreted Israeli liberalism as weakness. The military government wanted to show it could still make things difficult for P.L.O. supporters, the source said.

Israelis, including some Government ministers, were also critical of the banishment, particularly because of its timing and manner.
The two medical men were picked up early yesterday morning, brought before a military commission, which approved the expulsion, and delivered to the border by 3:45 P.M.

Justice Moshe Etzioni of the Supreme Court had scheduled a hearing of a request for an injunction by Dr. Natshi's wife at 4 P.M. Because of the Jewish Sabbath, the session was to have been held in the judge's residence. He was outraged to learn the men had been banished 15 minutes earlier.

The judge said he had notified the Attorney General's office of the scheduled hearing at midday. It seemed there had been an attempt to evade a hearing, he added.

Left-wing parties in Parliament requested a debate on the subject. The Independent

newspaper Maariv said in an editorial that the clandestine manner of the deportations raised doubts as to whether the authorities really had solid evidence against the two Arabs.
Dr. Natshi resigned a government job as director of a hospital in order to run in Hebron. He also fought a court action against an attempt by supporters of Sheik Mohammed al-Jabari, the incumbent, to expunge his name from the voters list on the ground that he had not been a resident.

Sheik Jabari, who had been the strongman in Hebron for four decades, was returned unopposed in the last municipal elections in 1972. He was said to resent the defection of the Natshi family, which had previously supported him.

Since the mayor has cooperated with the Israelis, who favored his re-election, his critics suspected the Israelis banished his rival to accommodate him.

50 Arab Girls Detained
TEL AVIV, March 28 (AP)—The police detained 50 Arab girls at an East Jerusalem high school today after the students left classes to build a stone roadblock and set tires afire in a protest against Israel.

The Israeli state radio reported that the fires and stones clogged traffic in the Arab quarter, prompting the police to move in to break up the disturbance, chasing the girls into the school. Policemen also detained three Arab teachers at the Mahmounia High School, who were accused of inciting the rioting girls.

Jerusalem's Jewish mayor, Teddy Kollek, criticized the police and said he hoped that their action "will not be repeated."



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Basque Priests Back Workers, Denounce Madrid

By HOWE

March 28—Roman Catholic Basque priests backed their strong support for workers' unions, denounced the measures for having against the class "as a rights of 1,055 as considered it was be- churchmen to since did not appear identified ain not only for Basque with the Span- ment in gen- out on human now it's time 1 on social man for the

have killed four, one ac- dentally.
The political-military faction, on the other hand, reportedly felt that after 20 years of armed action it was time for a political struggle. Members of this E.T.A. faction are oov- said to be active in universi- ties, factories and neighbor- hood organizations.
This change in tactics re- flects a clear change in the mood of the Basques. They will not openly criticize violence by E.T.A., but private conserva- tions often produce such re- marks as: "This is not the way; there are more important objectives."
The new crisis in the Basque

region was produced by the events at Vitoria, south of here. The declaration by the Bas- que priests gives a detailed account of the labor conflicts at Vitoria, leading up to the police attack March 3 on 4,000 workers in a church that re- sulted in four dead and 60 wounded. There is also an account of the protest demon- strations and strikes that fol- lowed in the Basque region and the killing of a fifth victim by the Civil Guard in a demonstra- tion at Bassuri on March 8.
The Vitoria incidents have alarmed industrialists in Spain's most highly industrialized re- gion, and labor trouble has

increased. In Bilbao's Vizcaya Province alone last week there were conflicts in 21 factories, with 2,349 workers on strike and 11,447 workers temporarily suspended for having struck.
"We know that we can have another Vitoria in two weeks' time," a Bilbao industrialist said today, insisting that the Government must clarify its labor policy. He predicted a military coup in six months if the Government has not carried out serious reforms by then.
The owner of a factory in Vitoria recently closed his mill. He was having labor problems and had received threatening notes from E.T.A.

identified that the clarification hut ith a notary afraid of re- d of frustra- ness in this que capital. rs and busi- press distul- nance of major death of Gen- o Franco last right-wing in many fac- neighboring longer rec- syndicates natives and own workers' agitate with many cases dealt with d unions to ohlems. The committees in parish ind of unde- Basque coun- Franco's ill- ths that fol- st November. "axed" al euphoria, and believed to change," lawyer, who tentified. xhausted by ice and re- ver said. The were directed y unpopular uard and in- ey did not ulation. But se was over- ssed. country was erritory, with M. raids on detentions persons sush the clan- tion," the People would the slightest g a Basque ime, the ex- who called las of Christ f homes and tomobiles of ith leftist or / of its lead- ckdown last d a breather. mpatizer of The initials asque Nation . E.T.A. re- rd reportedly actions. The ion decided onalist aims only through sy soon inist campaign mayors and

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Jordan's King Resurgent

Hussein ibn Talal el-Hashim

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Thrust into the role of king at the age of 18, Hussein I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan hardly seemed to carry more weight than did his poor desert realm. He set out with the reputation of being a playboy-prince like so many others and, worse, a cat's-paw of the British Government. His accession to the throne in 1953 was followed by 20 years of struggle for his own and his country's survival through internal and external strife, assassination attempts, intrigues and chaos.

Yet, as he opens official talks in Washington today, the 40-year-old King is the leader of a country remarkably tranquil for his part of the world, economically booming and at peace with other Arab leaders who viewed Hussein with bitter hatred not long ago. Amman, his capital, now is a focal point for Western banks and businesses seeking a foothold in the Middle East or fleeing the civil war that has torn apart Beirut, Lebanon. And a resumption of financial assistance from Arab oil producers has helped to give Jordan the prospect of continued economic prosperity.

Known for Courage
Whatever else could be said about Hussein ibn Talal el-Hashim, he was known for his courage early in his youth, and it did not fail him as a ruler.

Hussein was tutored by his Bedouin grandfather, Abdullah, who had fought with Lawrence of Arabia and as emir and king helped lay the foundations of the Trans-Jordan kingdom he was to rule for nearly 30 years. The family, which claimed direct descent from the prophet Mohammed, had the support of Lieut. Gen. John Glubb, founder and long-time commander of Jordan's Arab Legion who was known as Glubb Pasha.

In 1951, when Hussein was 15 years old, he witnessed the assassination of Abdullah in a mosque in Jerusalem. Accounts at the time said that the boy did not drop to the floor as others did but went after the assassin, escaping injury only because a bullet fired at him glanced off a medal on his uniform.

Hussein's father, Talal, succeeded Abdullah but was soon declared mentally unfit. Hussein was proclaimed King

and ascended to the throne upon reaching 18 after a stint at Sandhurst, the British military academy.

The young King, who had a strong taste for racing cars and flying planes, was soon embroiled in a nationalist movement encouraged by the Governments of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, while other factions and family members sought to push Hussein into close association with Iraq, which was then ruled by a young Hashemite cousin, King Faisal, and which was allied with Britain in the Baghdad Pact.

Hussein, a short and compact man of marked courtesy, was born Nov. 14, 1935, in Amman. His formal education was principally in English schools there and in Cairo, as well as at Harrow and Sandhurst.

Married three times, he has seven children, one of whom is a Jordanian girl he adopted after she was orphaned in a plane crash. He married his present wife, Queen Alla, in 1972.

Hussein's sparsely populated, poverty-stricken country was plagued with riots, clashes along its border with Israel, rapid changes of cabinet and Byzantine palace intrigues. In 1956 nationalist officers of the Arab Legion forced Hussein to dismiss his commander of 26 years, Glubb Pasha.

The following year the King and his Bedouin follow-

ers thwarted a revolt led by his own prime minister and the general who had succeeded the British commander of the Arab Legion. The attempted overthrow of Hussein on behalf of pro-Nasser and pro-Soviet forces led the King to seek aid from Britain, the United States and an old adversary, King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

In an atmosphere of chronic crises, the King learned to play one enemy off against another. But he was unable to spare his country the defeat of 1967, when Israel routed the Arab armies in six days of war and occupied most of Jordan's fertile lands on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The defeat brought the kingdom to the brink of economic disaster. Its efforts to obtain relief from the richer Arab countries were of little avail as Jordan now found itself the main base of operations for guerrillas and the military units of the Palestinian refugees.

When the Jordanian Army on Hussein's orders ousted the Palestinians with heavy casualties and deprived them of their strongholds, Jordan and its King once again were battling for survival. But that success in 1970 stirred the rest of the Arab world to make Hussein its pariah, and its contempt did not wear off until after the Arab leaders' meeting in Morocco in 1974. It was at that meeting



The New York Times
At peace with Arab brothers who once reviled him.

that the Arab nations declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization was alone entitled to negotiate for the Arabs of the occupied West Bank. Hussein, after resisting the decision, decided to bow to it and was allowed to come out of his isolation in the months that followed. By early 1975 Jordan had established formal military coordination with Syria, which has been edging toward a less stridently belligerent posture in the Middle East. Hussein, despite Israeli hopes to the contrary, repeatedly declared that he no longer regarded himself as the negotiating agent for the West Bank Palestinians. Instead, he insisted that this was the P.L.O.'s responsibility and that Jordan would concentrate on its economic development and good relations with the other Arab nations.



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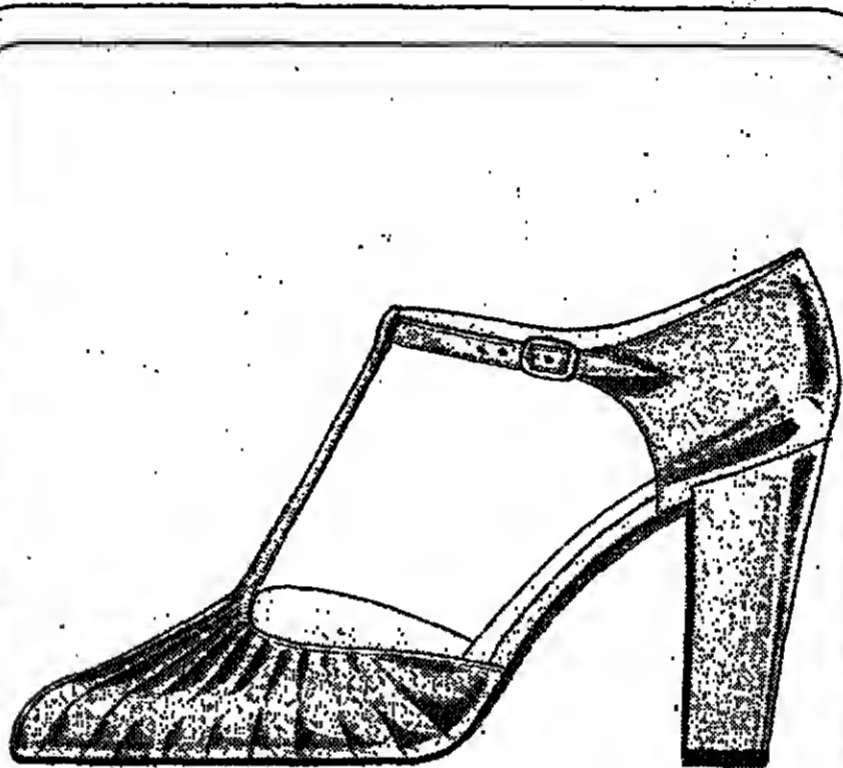
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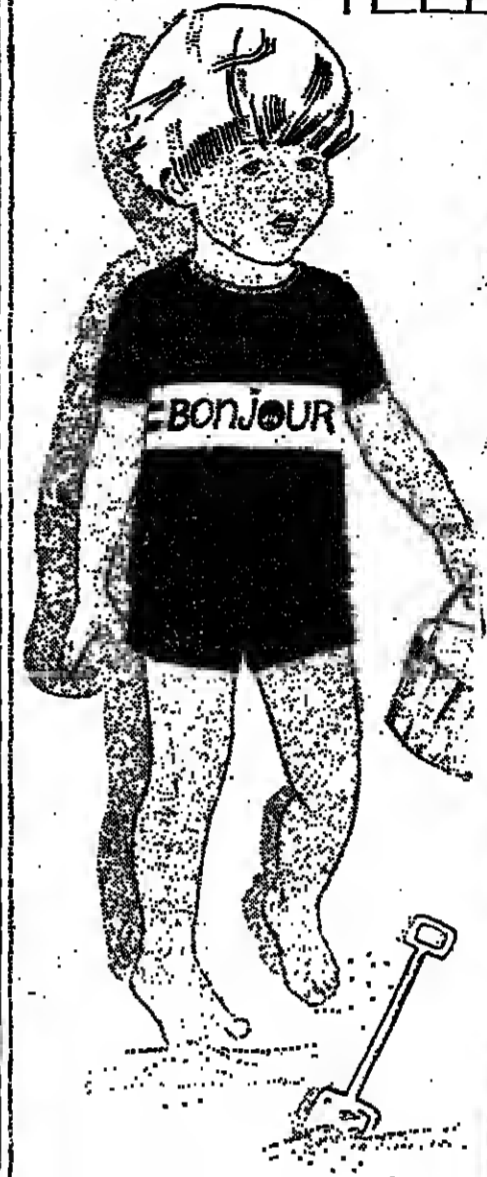
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Today, there'll be a mini-show at 1 and 2; today and tomorrow, informal modeling of the entire Halston Easy-Living Collection from 12 to 4. There'll be things to dream of and in: caftans, jumpsuits, long and short dresses in easy-living fabrics. So relaxed they seem to add extra hours for pleasure to the day. Easy Living Collections, Fourth Floor.

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Saks Fifth Avenue

Bias Against Black G.I.'s Persists in West Germany

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

FULDA, West Germany—Claudius Müller opened the green door to the Disco-Bar Pony Club where he works and revealed the sign that makes thousands of American soldiers wonder what they are doing here.

"This club is off limits to American personnel," the notice says. "No club/cards available—per order of management."

Not far away, at the Hotel Lenz, Staff Sgt. Anthony Love-Gonzales of Atlanta tried to have dinner with his wife who is a dark Puerto Rican, and the doorman told him that "it will be an hour before I can get you a table." As they were leaving, the doorman admitted three German couples with no waiting.

In Stuttgart last winter Mayor Manfred Rommel, the World War II general's

son, tried to close two bars for discriminating against blacks. The case went to court and he lost it. For a while last winter, Stuttgart taxi drivers refused to accept black soldiers as fares because of a series of armed assaults, said to have been committed by black Americans.

Fulda Relatively Better

"Relations with the soldiers are a lot better here in Fulda than quite a few other cities I could name," said its young Mayor, Dr. Wolfgang Hamberger. "But we are always trying to make them better. Black soldiers have trouble finding female companionship, and bar owners who don't want them picking up girls turn them away by saying 'this is a club' or 'we're full.'"

Sergeant Love-Gonzales is one of 3,437 soldiers of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regi-

ment. He lives in the fenced-in confines of Downs Barracks, across the Fulda River from the Baroque Palace of the Prince-Bishops.

The sergeant does not speak German, and he will not stay here longer than 18 months, the standard tour. He has little day-to-day human contact with any of Fulda's 62,000 people. For most of the nearly 200,000 American soldiers stationed in West Germany, the Germans are a nation of taxi drivers, barkeepers and bar girls.

6,000 Friendship Clubs

On the official level, things look much better. There are 6,000 German-American friendship clubs scattered across the country. Six thousand American soldiers were invited into German homes last Christmas. Here in Fulda, a black soldier, Master Sgt. Milton Gilbert, was the hit of the February pre-Lenten festivities, dressed up in a Bavarian Lederhosen outfit.

But it is difficult for the Americans to break out of the isolation of their white-washed barracks, to cross the cultural barriers that separate American black ghetto youths from the Roman Catholic burghers of Fulda who never saw a man with black skin before the American troops arrived in 1945. There are nearly a thousand black or Hispanic Americans here in 1976, and Germans often stare after them on the street.

"The biggest problem is the language barrier," said Stefan Schnell, the local newspaper editor. "That is more responsible for the G.I.'s isolation than other problems

like hidden discrimination." There are more subtle cultural barriers, too. A young American soldier may take his wife out for a night on the town in a pair of jeans and a loud sport shirt. Fuldaers are conservative folk and the Hotel Lenz, which G.I.'s have complained about repeatedly, has a sign in German that reads: "We don't require medals here but we do insist on coat and tie."

An elderly porter at the hotel said: "If only the Americans would come dressed properly, we wouldn't have these problems. But they come in rags, or in duty uniforms straight from maneuvers, and the place looks like a barracks. The officers should teach them how to behave in a German establishment. We sometimes have to turn them away and then there's trouble."

After a recent incident in which a black soldier and his wife were turned away, Mayor Hamberger called the hotelowner, Peter Lenz.

"I told him it was depressing and that if blatant discrimination continued the city would no longer refer official guests to the hotel," the Mayor said. "I think that will have an effect."

Not Playing Straight

The American regimental commander, Col. John L. Ballantyne 8d, said: "There must be 300 nightspots in Fulda and there are only a very few that aren't playing straight with our soldiers. There's a hard core of two or three places that I haven't given up on. But the reason why they're reluctant sometimes

to let G.I.'s in is that here are all these red-blooded American soldiers, with no place they can meet females. Especially the young black soldier—he has a real tough row to hoe here. So you get friction, and sometimes fist-cuffs."

The Pony Bar is one of the "hard-core" places in Colonel Ballantyne's list. There Mr. Müller said: "In principle, we'll let G.I.'s in if they come with their own dates. Or, sometimes, if it's just a single guy, whether he is green, black, or white. But when they come in a pack of five or ten they tend to get out of hand."

Last month the manager, Adolf Hauwyhler, told a group the club was off limits and they attacked him with a beer stein and kicked in the door and windows.

Passes Are Ineffective

A black soldier who belongs to the regiment's anti-discrimination survey team said: "It affects your attitude. You've been up on the East German border for three weeks 'protecting' these people, and then you come back and can't go to a bar."

To try to encourage the local establishments not to discriminate, the city administration issued passes requesting "all establishments to treat the bearer with the respect due a fellow citizen."

First Lieut. Robert L. Salter paired black and white soldiers in survey teams, outfitted them with the cards, and they found they were of little use to white soldiers or to blacks.

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Egypt Bids Arab Nations Send Joint Peace Force to Lebanon

CAIRO, March 28 (Reuters)—Egypt called on Arab nations today to intervene in Lebanon by sending "joint Arab symbolic peace-keeping forces until the fighting subsides and a proper atmosphere is created to end the civil war there."

The appeal was made by Egypt's National Security Council, which held an urgent meeting this morning. The council

is usually summoned by President Anwar el-Sadat when international crises affect Egypt. It was believed here that the council's call to action was intended to forestall possible unilateral military intervention by Syria, which is at loggerheads with Egypt over Middle East policy.

The council's statement said that the Lebanese warfare must be stopped quickly, otherwise it "would ultimately have serious repercussions, not only on Lebanon's security and the safety of its people, but would also threaten peace and security in the entire region."

The council, which includes army chiefs, the interior and war ministers and senior security officers, said the only way Arab countries could act effectively was through "the dispatch of joint Arab symbolic peace-keeping forces until the fighting subsides and a proper atmosphere is created to end this bloody strife."

It did not explain what was meant by symbolic peace-keeping forces.

The mandate of the proposed forces would apparently be settled only if Arab states supported Egypt's plans.

Lebanon is sensitive to the idea of foreign forces on its territory and has previously rejected such offers at Arab League meetings and at the United Nations.

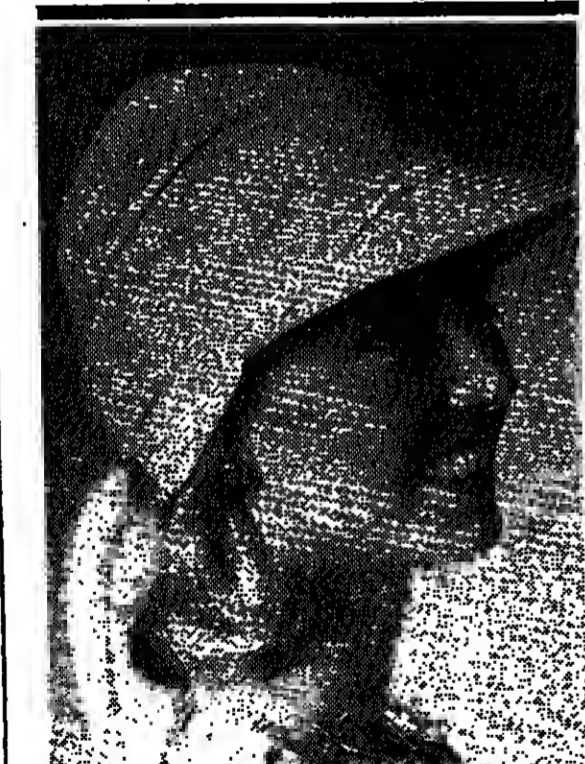
Egypt Replaces Heads Of Major Newspapers

CAIRO, March 28 (AP)—New directors for Egypt's major press and publication houses were announced today, replacing twin brothers Ali and Mustafa Amin, who were removed from the helm of the mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar.

Chief editor Moussa Sabry was promoted to board chairman of Al Akhbar. Yousef el-Sebai, until recently information and culture minister, became chairman of the board of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahran, replacing the political writer, Ihsan Abdel Kaddous.

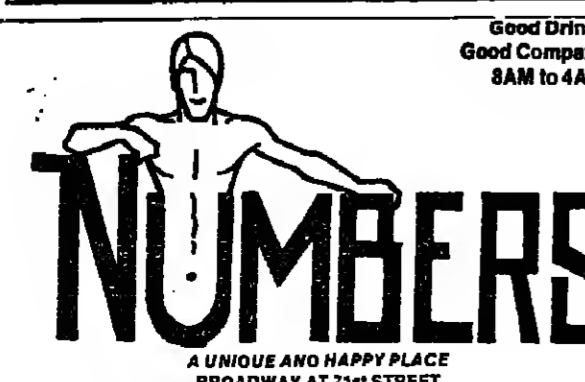
The changes were made by President Anwar el-Sadat as chairman of the ruling Arab Socialist Union, which has owned the Egyptian press since it was nationalized in 1961 by the late Gamal Abdel Nasser. The Amin brothers had founded Al Akhbar in the 1940's.

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the visor hat, that is. You know, the one with a "keep the sun off my eyes" peak yet it still lets my face come shining through. Just put one on, tie up the back and you're game! By Batmar of polyester/cotton in white, navy, beige, black, yellow, it, blue, pink, coral. (State 2nd color choice)\$4

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Peking Reports Finding Bamboo Inscribed With Ancient Laws

HONG KONG, March 28 (UPI)—China's earliest laws discovered so far were found on bamboo slips in a recently excavated tomb, the Hsinhua press agency had announced.

Some 1,000 bamboo slips, most with laws and documents dating back 2,200 years, were found in one of 12 tombs excavated in Yunmeng county in central China, Hsinhua said. The tombs were discovered by peasants digging a drainage canal.

The official press agency said: "The three laws of the Qin Dynasty unearthed are China's earliest laws and acts so far discovered and the bamboo slips, well preserved and with legible characters, are the first discovered of the Qin dynasty (221 B.C. to 207 B.C.)."

The finds date from the late years of the Warring States period, 475 B.C. to 221 B.C., and "provide important historical evidence of how the Qin Dynasty followed the legalist line and imposed the dictatorship of the landlord class over the slave-owning class," the press agency said.

Preliminary studies show that the bamboo slips include a document of a governor in 227 B.C., laws acts, judicial cases, a book on the "ways of officials," and a chronicle of major events from 306 B.C.

Also included are specific cases showing how court trials were conducted.

"The records of laws and acts of the Qin Dynasty and of earlier period had been lost for centuries," Hsinhua said. Chin Shin Huang was the founder of the dynasty.

Among the new finds are acts on farmland, currency, appointment of officials, self-exiled Qin subjects and dismissal of officials.

SPAIN RIGHTIST VOWS TO RESIST REFORMS

MADRID, March 28 (Reuters)—The leader of an extreme right-wing group threatened today to "take to the streets" to enforce the basic laws of Franco and to stop political change.

Blas Pinar, president of a movement called New Force, said at a rally of more than 2,000 people: "If the Government does not enforce the basic laws of General Franco, we the men of New Force, will take to the streets and do it ourselves."

Mr. Pinar accused King Juan Carlos I of betraying the legacy of General Franco, who died in November, by allowing the opposition to organize and by introducing political reforms.

The rally, in a moviehouse, marked the anniversary of the troops into Madrid at the end of the civil war in 1939. Afterward, several hundred

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March 29, 1976
SECURITY COUNCIL
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rightists, many of them youths, demonstrated to demand the Government's resignation.

Mild Quake in North Japan

TOKYO, March 28 (Reuters)—A moderate earthquake was registered in northern Japan today. There were no immediate reports of damage. The Meteorological Agency here said the epicenter of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean off Fukushima prefecture.

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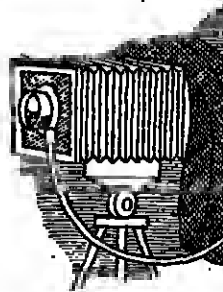
so as they went about their business they carried

 bags. Men, in fact, carry a great variety

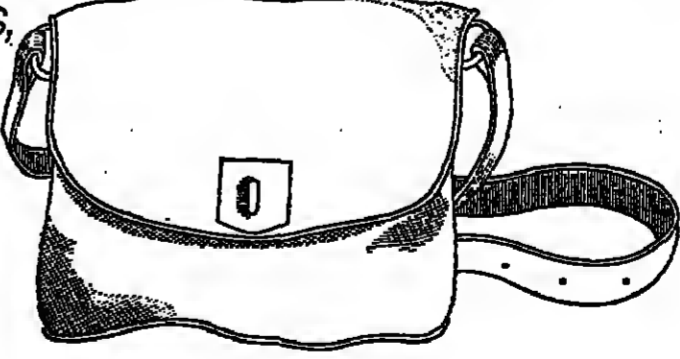
of bags. The  carries his game bag. The  his sports bag.

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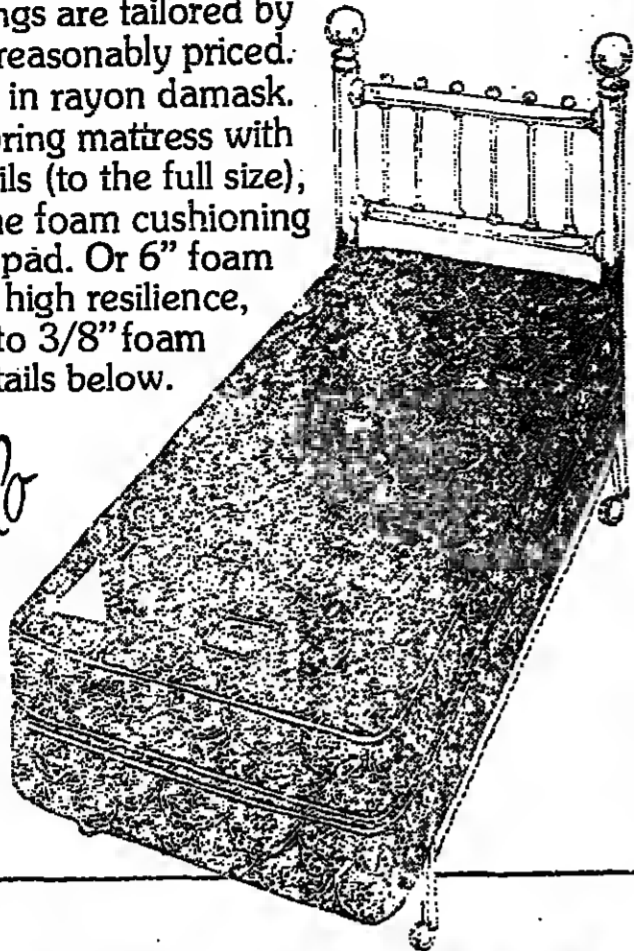
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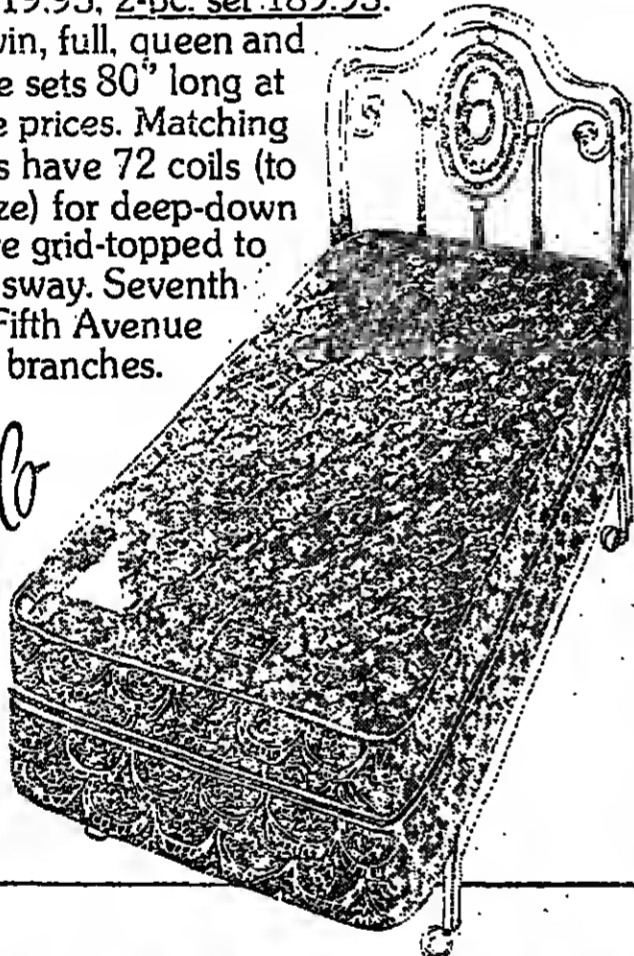


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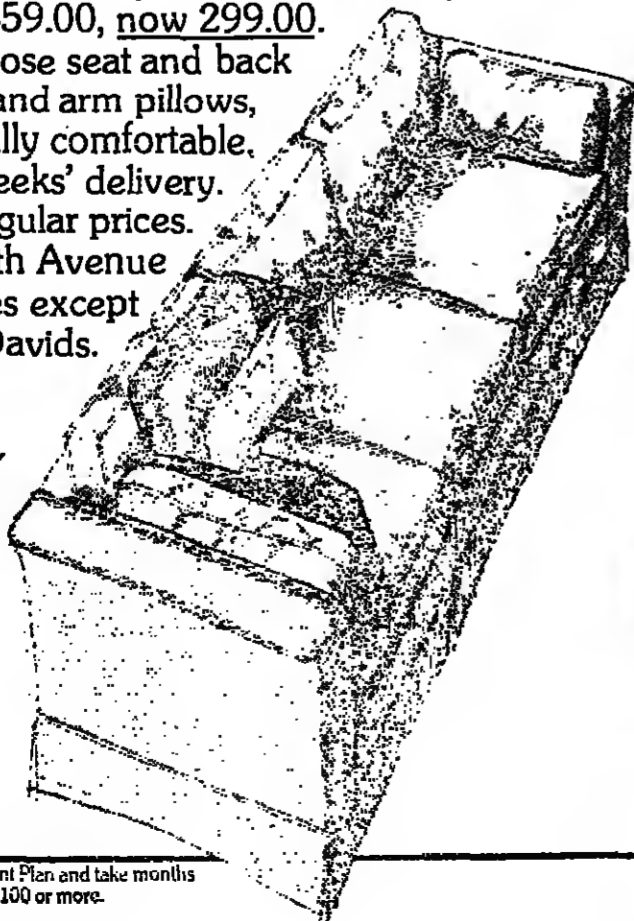
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Deadlock in Ulster Angers Militant Protestant Forces

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 25—In a grimy building on East Belfast's Newtonards Road, the militant Protestants of the Ulster Defense Association are charting their future in a mood of anger and puzzlement.

"We had Northern Ireland in the palm of our hands," said Sam McCormack, the brigade commander of the East Belfast Ulster Defense Association. "Two years ago we had control of this place. We handed it back to our politicians, and what happened? Nothing. They went back to squabbling, jockeying with each other. They had the power and they lost it, and look where we are now."

It is the association—with an active membership that may reach 25,000—that serves as the virtual ground force of the hard-line Protestant community, whose politicians are history-fragments and unable to forge a solution to the impasse in Northern Ireland.

Militants Angered by British At this point Protestant militants are furious over Britain's decision earlier this month to extend "direct rule" over the province until Protestant and Roman Catholic politicians can reach a compromise formula that both communities can support. Britain's decision—which means that control of the province remains in the hands of the Government—followed 10 months of fruitless discussions at a constitutional convention in which Britain sought a formula that would enable Catholics and Protestants to share power in the province. Most of the Protestants refused.

What angers the association—an armed, working-class, paramilitary group—is Britain's move to extend "direct rule," against the will of the Protestant majority coupled with the inability of Protestant politicians to emerge with a coherent, credible voice. Instead, the politicians have split up in disarray—with some of the Protestants focusing their attacks on the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant, often anti-Catholic activist—leaving a political vacuum for the Protestants.

"It's not our job to be politicians," said 30-year-old John Orchin, secretary of the defense association. "We're the people on the ground. What the lairds want to know is what the hell our politicians are doing, what's happening next."

"We don't want direct rule because we know if this continues, if the British stay on and run the place like they are, then it's a matter of time before the next step will be unification of Ireland. And that we're not going to accept."

Fearful Border Will Vanish Northern Ireland itself has a two-thirds Protestant majority, while the Irish Republic to the south is overwhelmingly Catholic. What the Protestants have traditionally feared is that the border will disappear, and they will be swallowed up by the republic. Politicians in Dublin as well as the British insist that the border will remain intact so long as the majority of Protestants want it that way. Nevertheless, Protestants remain fearful of any compromise with the Catholic minority.

This was vividly underscored two years ago when a power-sharing executive collapsed after four months because of a province-wide Protestant workers' strike. At that time, the British reluctantly returned to direct rule of Ulster.

The Ulster Defense Association, which is in many ways the Protestant counterpart of the Irish Republican Army, is a volatile "loyalist army," headed by 33-year-old Andy Tyrrie, a bespectacled former machine operator from East Belfast who has been involved with extremist Protestant groups for more than a decade.

Mr. Tyrrie, a burly, nonsmoking, milk-drinking man, shuns interviews and has welded together an organization whose past leadership has been accused of corruption. Under Mr. Tyrrie the association has diverted some of its finances to community projects and cooperatives.

"Ruthless Yet Likable" A Protestant who knows Mr. Tyrrie described him as "very cold and ruthless on one side and, on the other side, a very likable man."

Mr. Tyrrie has said: "Paramilitary groups should never be allowed to gain power. It would only lead to carnage." He initially supported William Craig, a hard-line politician who abruptly reversed his policy last year and urged a coalition government of Catholics and Protestants.

Although Mr. Tyrrie at first supported Mr. Craig, it was evident that the rank and file in the association rejected coal-

Hon. Mr. Tyrrie backed off, and supported an unwieldy Protestant coalition in the convention that opposed power-sharing. The Protestant coalition itself collapsed, partly because of Mr. Paisley's personal attacks on Catholic politicians and partly because of his adamant refusal to compromise on the power-sharing issue.

Compromise Discussed Although the association insists on Protestant control of any Northern Irish government, it is evident that the group's leadership has been willing to discuss compromise privately with Catholics and even met secretly with the L.R.A. Publicly, however, the association—as Ulster's largest paramilitary group—remains hard-line and insists on the ascendancy of Protestants in government.

Leaders of the group indicate that Protestant politicians will demand a meeting shortly with Britain's new Prime Minister. No new British initiative is expected, but the Protestant paramilitary leaders make it plain that they will not act until a new Prime Minister takes up residence at 10 Downing Street.

In the meantime the militant Protestants are discussing another province-wide strike or even a demand for some form of independence from Britain, similar to the call made by Scottish nationalists.

"We still feel we're British, we're loyal to the Crown," Mr. McCormack said. "But the British Governments haven't been very loyal to us. We're the majority. We don't want to be treated like second-class citizens."

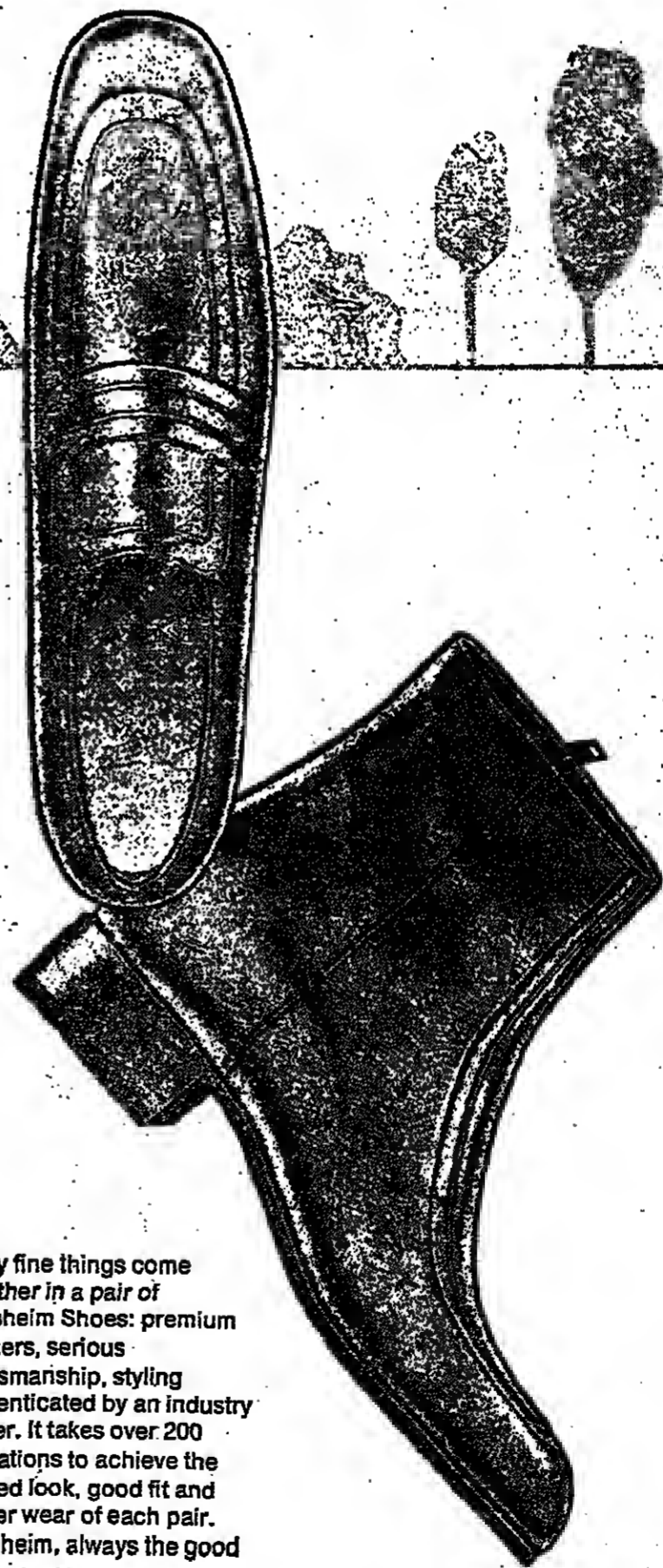
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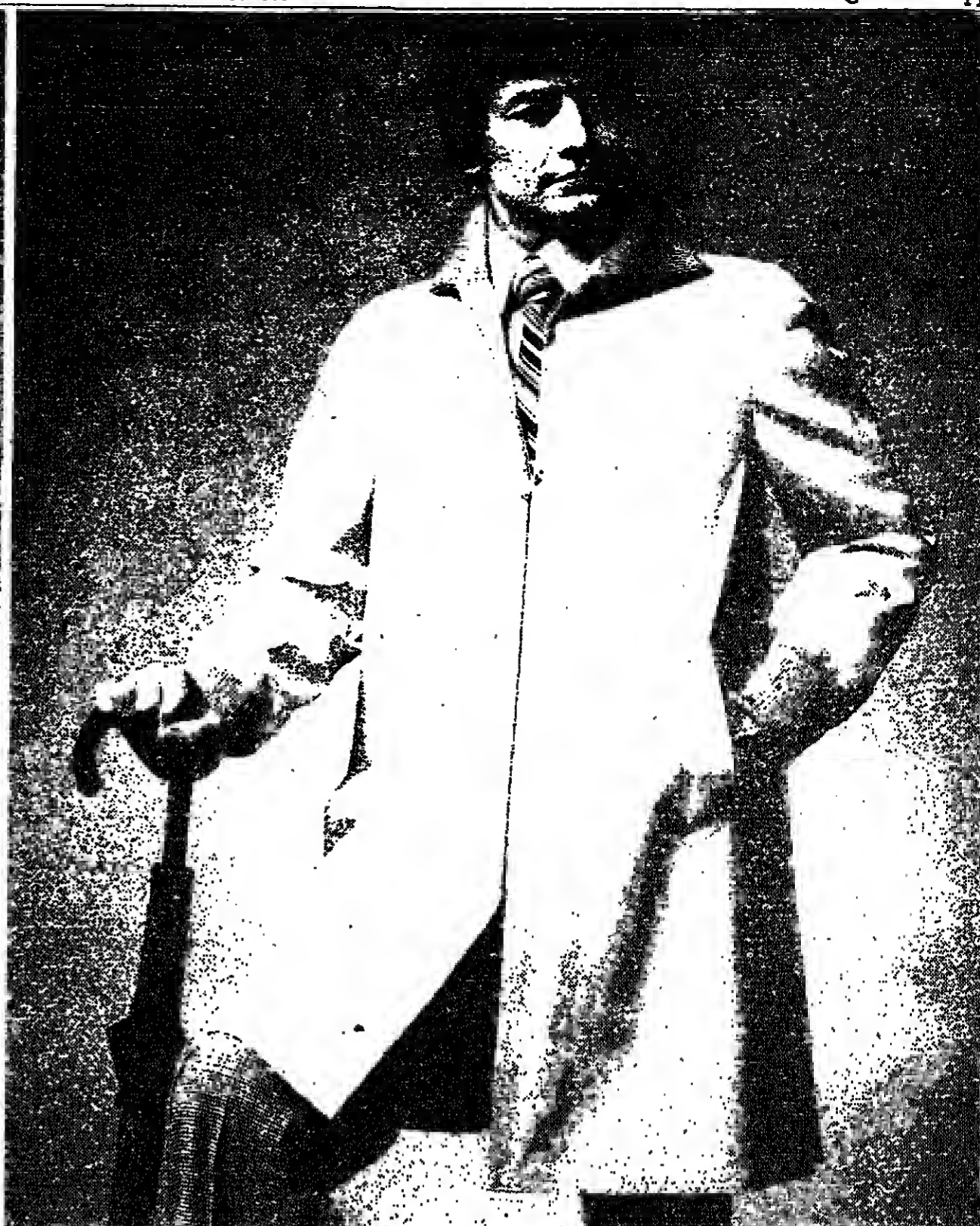
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Kissinger's Warnings on Africa

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has surprised even some of his supporters by his persistent campaign to warn Cuba and the Soviet Union that the United States will not accept further Communist military intervention in Africa.

Although virtually no one in Washington seems to believe that Congress would permit a United States confrontation with Cuba because of the Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger has avoided ruling out any speculation—even the most bellicose.

The stated purpose of Mr. Kissinger's warnings, made here and most recently in Dallas, is to make Moscow and Havana think twice about another Angola, to restore American credibility as a world power, and to insure that the United States helps bring down the white minority regime in Rhodesia. Its action is not regarded as the result of Cuban and Soviet military pressure from Angola, where more than 12,000 Soviet-armed Cubans are based.

No decisions have been made on what to do if the Cubans and Russians become involved elsewhere in Africa, and the National Security Council is reviewing the alternatives open to the United States in the political, economic and military areas.

Reminder of Missile Crisis
Inevitably, the vehemence of the denunciations of Cuba by Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have produced imaginative scenarios in the press about a possible blockade of Cuba, reminiscent of the 1962 missile crisis, when President John F. Kennedy seemed resolved to go to war over the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba.

But if Mr. Kissinger's warnings were meant to strengthen American standing abroad, they may prove to be counterproductive. For unless the initial reaction of Congress changes, American prestige abroad may be further eroded. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield seemed to sum up the prevailing view of the warnings in Capitol Hill when he said today, "I think it's useless rhetoric."

Many in Congress would probably also agree with Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, who plans to say in a Senate speech tomorrow that "our greatness is being severely tested."
"But now, as never before, greatness may be found in restraint," he says, "in refraining from becoming involved in situations where our power cannot be used effectively and with justice to ourselves and our traditions."

After having seen Congress turn down his and the President's pleas last spring to help South Vietnam and Cambodia, and having been rebuffed by Congress on covert aid to Angola last December, Mr. Kissinger must be aware of the strong reluctance on Capitol Hill to extend American involvement beyond Europe, Ja-

Admonition to Cuba and Soviet Seen as Tactical Move

pan, and probably the Middle East.

This raises the question: Why does Mr. Kissinger continue to pursue a course that seems to have so little support at home?

There are, of course, reasons, some less obvious than others. Undoubtedly, the quickening pace of the election campaign, in which détente has become a major issue, has led the Administration to step up its anti-Communist rhetoric to show that seeking agreements with Moscow does not signify capitulation.

And Mr. Kissinger seems to see tactical advantages in keeping up a verbal barrage against Cuba and Soviet involvement in Africa. The Russians are being told, in effect, that they cannot expect to benefit from their relations with the United States by trying to expand their influence in Africa.

By focusing world attention on southern Africa, the Administration forces the African countries to be more cautious about seeking Communist help the next time.

But beyond any tactical reasons, Mr. Kissinger's strategy should also be appraised in terms of his own views of history and of statesmen.

Barring an unexpected change in plans, Mr. Kissinger will leave office within the next 10 months. He has shown little interest in remaining even if Mr. Ford is elected. Although some skeptics in Washington cannot envisage Mr. Kissinger's yielding power by refusing a Ford invitation to remain, it is fair to assume that his speeches for the rest of 1976 amount to a drawn out farewell—a justification for the policies of seven years and a prescription for the future.

Mr. Kissinger has fascinated those around him by his mixture of pessimism and optimism. As a historian, he has been deeply worried by what he regards as negative trends in the West and imperialist expansionism in Soviet behavior.

In the past, he has said, a global war would be inevitable, but because of nuclear weapons, the confrontations are being fought in peripheral areas, such as Vietnam and Angola, and Western inaction only encourages similar moves.

His own intuition and his conversations with foreign leaders have persuaded him that unless this trend is stopped, the West faces a disaster. He senses an erosion of American influence in the Middle East, caused to some extent by Angola, Mr. Kissinger

thinks that the turmoil in American political life contributes to a decline of United States prestige.

For so, the Secretary believes that problems can be solved, particularly in the short run.

As some of his close aides have observed, Secretary Kissinger lamented the situation in the northern Mediterranean last year, when Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey at various times seemed lost to the West. But while he deplored this as a historian, he acted as a Secretary of State to improve the situation.

His view of how statesmen should act seems to explain his decision to speak out so forcefully on Cuba. He may sense that the mood in Congress in the long run is contrary to American interests, but as Secretary he must do everything to turn it around.

Statesmen, Mr. Kissinger wrote 20 years ago, must act even if they have little popular support.

"They know the future, feel it in their bones, but are incapable of proving the truth of their insights," he wrote in his first book, "A World Restored," about Castlereach, the British Foreign Secretary, and Metternich, the Austrian prince, and their efforts to build a European peace in the 19th century.

Mr. Kissinger seems to believe that when he leaves office, history will ultimately judge him for what he accomplished. He appears to fear that in the most recent years, because of Watergate, Vietnam and other factors, the United States may appear on the decline. But he at least wants it recorded that he advocated courses different from those Congress may have chosen.



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Bombing in London Brings Police Appeal for Alertness

LONDON, March 28 (Reuters)—The police tightened security in London today after the bomb attack yesterday that injured 85 people at the huge Olympia exhibition hall.

Deputy Chief Superintendent James Neville, deputy head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad, today issued an appeal to the public for alertness.

Yesterday's attack attributed to the Irish Republican Army, came without warning at Olympia, where 22,000 people were gathered for the Ideal Home Exhibition.

A spokesman said the exhibition would reopen tomorrow with lighter security measures in force. He said body checks will be added to the searches of bags and parcels already standard at public buildings and restaurants in the capital.

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Charge Scare Tactics on the Defense Budget

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

March 28—There is some inclination, therefore, to put off that fight until later in the year when, under the new Congressional budgetary procedures, Congress presumably will be under some pressure to reduce the overall \$113 billion military budget below the Administration's request.

MANSFIELD WARY OF AFRICA MOVES

Role of Cubans Is Europe's Business, He Says on TV

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters) — Mike Mansfield, the Senate Majority leader, said today that Cuban intervention in Africa was not the responsibility of the United States but that of European nations that

once had colonies on the continent. "It would be better to keep our mouth a little more tightly shut and our powder a little more dry," the Senator, Democrat of Montana, said on the CBS television program "Face the Nation." Asked about possible Cuban intervention on the aid of black Rhodesians, Mr. Mansfield said: "It is not for us to say who should or should not be come involved; certainly we shouldn't." "I would think it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom and it has been doing all it

can to try and get Ian Smith to face up to the realities of the situation," Mr. Mansfield said, referring to the Rhodesian Prime Minister. The majority leader said the United States should stay on the periphery of the African conflicts. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, who appeared on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" today, said he thought Cuban involvement in Africa was serious because "Cuba is a surrogate of the Soviet Union," which is expanding its influence throughout Africa.

Both Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Rumsfeld were asked to comment on the recent statement of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that the United States would not accept further Cuban military ventures abroad. Mr. Rumsfeld said the press had overplayed reports of possible American military action against Cuba, which sent troops to Angola, the former Portuguese colony, to support the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in its victorious civil war with two other nationalist factions. "I don't think anyone is proposing another major military conflict," he said, adding that he would emphasize "political, economic as well as other things that can be done." "One must not look simply at the most extreme type of actions, but rather the economic and the political interaction between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the United States and Cuba," he said.

the Administration in a military submitted by Job Carr of J. Downey of and Patricia rado. round of the debate budget, the is scheduled military pro- th authorizes reapons and and develop- anging Con- toward the the House mmittee this ading reduc- nistration's more than l by the De- bill author- in weapons search, \$800 requested by t. Through arrange- fee deferred in in ship- e nat effect ill is to add he Adminis-

increase. ority, in a early this to endorse Administration that are running States, with anding more as than the huch of the s aimed at nistration as had con- n Congress- vely Junior mmittee said "concerned heat," but ference be- hand, plan- deal, with real threats and, sitting at night "seen," they chestrated flection of hich mag- and mini- Pentagon, ed up its chinery to n aviation ry estab- way to a e revived ectionable," t said, are s compar- es and So- g based on the United finance the ablishment. comparisons as report said, reject the ry spending itary spend- 3 from mili- measure of he contrary, g but na- leeing today the military the Soviet. from the they said, growing but to are seeing a Pentagon campaign to hcan people of our mili- al fallout of said, is that means to be g under his considerable e, the Ameri- or "supposed" they said, nd Governor party, accus- Administration- this week- aid, has "had d deny posi- saken by him his national by empha- in a speech that "our is surpassed t," a particularly ajor features bill—the in- ction money egic bomber \$2.2 billion ston's re- y's shipbuild- ate, the three ected to offer elete some of clear-powered 38 commands the Navy e have done. Voating Cadil- plain that the who put his evrotets, has we do," they

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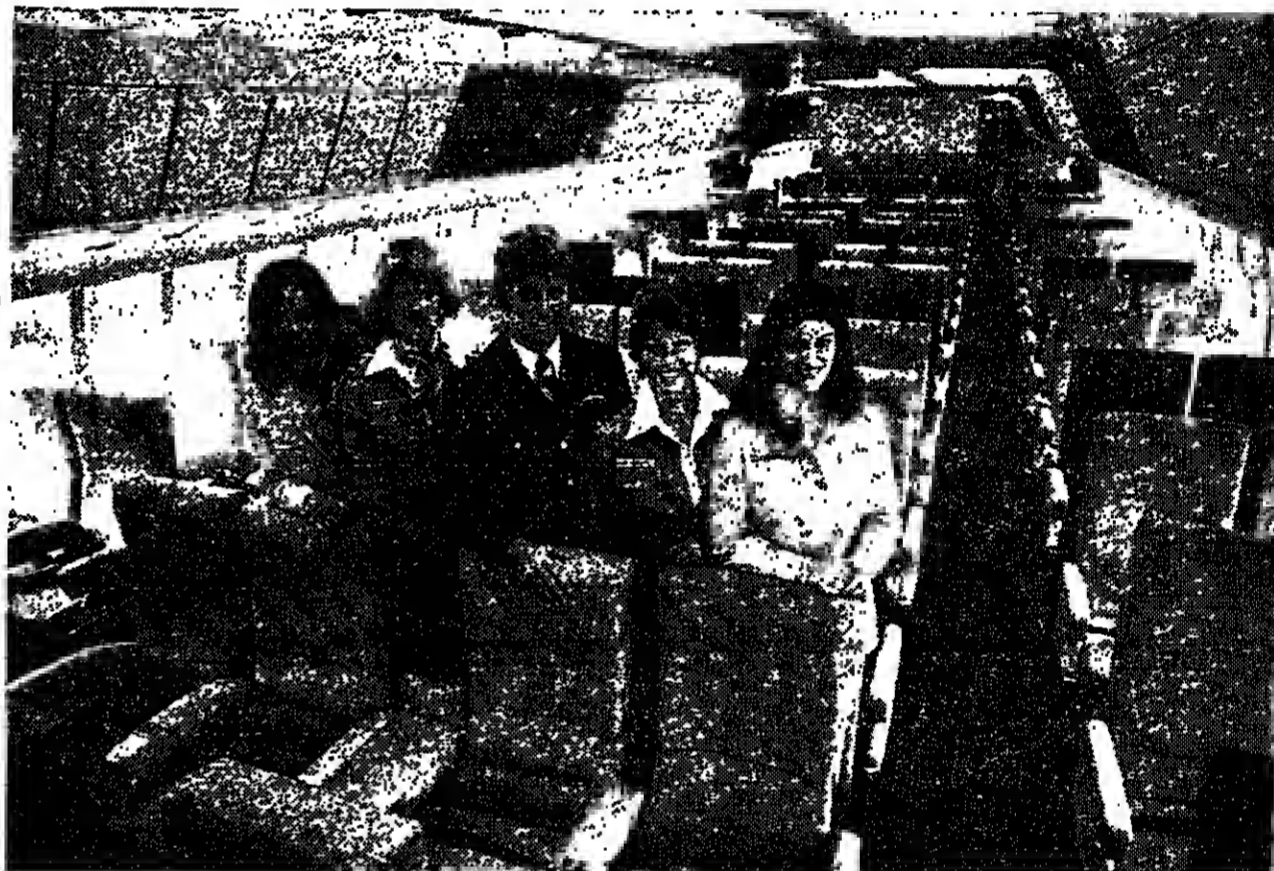


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Leftist Candidate Says City Police Aided Break-ins

continued From Page 1, Col. 3
 ant was reserved yesterday
 the ground that the depart-
 ment knew nothing about the
 documents being released and
 at no information was im-
 mediately available on 1960's
 ses.

Jean Savage, national press
 secretary for the Socialist
 workers current campaign, and
 Therine Perkus, a staff mem-
 ber of the Political Rights De-



Catarino Garza of Social-
 ist Workers Party said he
 would ask for trial for
 the police officials "who
 carried out and approved
 these burglaries."

nse Fund, which is helping to
 finance the party's suit, agreed
 at the burglaries probably
 had not been reported to the
 police at the time because ma-
 terial generally was photo-
 graphed rather than removed.
 Photography was reported in
 1 but nine of the 92 break-ins
 are.

In separate interviews, they
 asserted that court testimony
 last year had shown that the
 Chicago police and an Army
 intelligence group had provided
 protection in similar raids in
 1969 and 1970. Those raids,
 which involved the theft of
 documents, were carried out
 against Socialist Workers and
 an affiliate, the Young Socialist
 Alliance, by a group calling it-
 self the Legion of Justice, they
 said.

Mr. Camejo, a 38-year-old
 son of Venezuelan parents, has
 been campaigning as his party's
 residential candidate since his
 nomination by a national con-

vention in St. Louis in October
 1974.

In a statement released while
 he was going to Milwaukee
 yesterday, he characterized as
 "a fraud and a lie" a statement
 by the F. B. I. director, Clarence
 M. Kelley, that the burglaries
 had sought information for na-
 tional security.

He said the documents made
 public yesterday mentioned the
 recovery of such items as
 "names of campaign contribu-
 tors, letters on campaign strat-
 egy, political correspondence
 with socialists in other coun-
 tries, information about legal
 strategy, places of employment
 of members."

"It was used to get S. W. P.
 members fired from their jobs,"
 he asserted, "and to otherwise
 disrupt the legal, political ac-

tivity of the Socialist Workers
 Party.

"We demand the arrest and
 jailing of the criminals who au-
 thorized and carried out these
 acts, including the officials in
 New York who provided police
 protection for the F. B. I.'s
 second-story men."

Catarino Garza, the party's
 candidate for Congress in Man-
 hattan's 18th District, said he
 would lead a group to Mayor
 Beame's office "to demand that
 the police who carried out and
 approved these burglaries be
 brought to trial."

As Richard Garza, Mr. Garza's
 ran for Mayor in 1961, for Gov-
 ernor in 1962 and for United
 States Senator in 1964. He was
 also the party's New York State
 chairman from 1963 to 1966.

In the burglaries he said, the
 Federal agents took lists of his
 supporters and contributors in
 an effort to wreck his cam-
 paigns.

He said that on March 16 a
 rifle bullet was fired through a
 window of his 10th-floor apart-
 ment, adding, "the New York
 police are refusing to conduct
 a serious investigation." He as-
 serted that "neither the crimes
 against socialists, nor the po-
 lice complicity, have stopped."

The party weekly, The Mil-
 itant, has contended that the
 shot was an attempt against
 Mr. Garza's life. It said that a
 detective had refused to treat
 it that way and had comment-
 ed that such shooting incidents
 were frequent in the Ninth Pre-
 cinct, on the Lower East Side.

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Burglarized Leftist Offices Here at Least 92 Times, Reports Show

Page 1, Col. 2

They also tell of entries at offices once used by the Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers youth affiliate, at 45 East Seventh Avenue and 41 Union Square West.

Also mentioned as a burglary target were the offices of the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students, at 125 Fourth Avenue.

The committee was a legal defense organization set up in behalf of three students at the University of Indiana's Bloomington campus, all Young Socialist Alliance members, who were charged with having attempted to overthrow the State of Indiana in the early 1960's.

The reports describe as well two 1960 burglaries outside the city. One was at the Los Angeles home of James P. Cannon, the Socialist Workers national chairman. The second was at a Hamden, Conn., home that the reports indicated was occupied by a party member.

The documents contain no indication of how many burglaries may have been conducted against the party before 1960.

The records of the 92 Manhattan incidents include in each case a request to the head of the bureau's New York field office for permission to enter the building and a report describing the items photographed there.

The terms "burglary" and "bag job" do not appear in the records, which mention only "highly confidential sources" who "have access" to the buildings in question. The term "highly confidential sources" has been used in bureau documents in reference to wire taps.

Other documents provided by the Government to the Socialist Workers include "casing" reports, in which the offices of the party are carefully described, with particular attention to the placement of street lights, types of locks and the nocturnal habits of neighboring businessmen and residents.

One such report stated with a note of confidence that "the immediate area" of the party's headquarters "is reasonably dark in evening hours."

The agents who conducted the break-ins apparently used keys, since one of the reports notes that it had been necessary to pick a lock that had been changed and that a new key had been fashioned on the spot.

Each of the reports requesting permission to conduct an entry noted that "full security" had been assured in advance. A Socialist Workers spokesman said that the party would call for an investigation into whether members of the New York Police Department had participated in the burglaries by providing the F.B.I. with such "security."

But informed sources to the bureau said they doubted that the agency would have advised the New York police of their intentions in advance. Some of these sources have noted previously that members of the bureau's special burglary teams carried no F.B.I. identification and were instructed to submit to arrest if captured by the police.

Because of the personal dangers involved—captured agents could not invoke bureau authority but had to be prepared

to take full responsibility for having broken the law—substantial bonuses were paid to participating agents after each successful burglary, one of the sources said.

Another source said that documents concerning all the agency's burglaries in the New York area were maintained in the Manhattan office rather than being forwarded to F.B.I. headquarters in Washington.

That policy, the source said, might explain the Justice Department's denial that the Socialist Workers had been substantial to such operations.

The source said that although the burglary reports were to have been destroyed once each year, an official in the New York office whom he described as a string-saver had kept

them intact, and there had been no alternative but to surrender them to the Socialist Workers.

Although in most instances party documents seem to have been merely photographed by the agents, in some cases letters and other materials appear to have been removed from the premises.

The material obtained, the reports show, included domestic and foreign correspondence, records of contributions to the party's political candidates, letters from citizens seeking information about the party's activities, information about the "personal problems" of members, minutes of meetings and many other aspects of the party's operations.

Although the bureau's descriptions of the material show

little relevance to foreign intelligence, F.B.I. records previously made public indicate that some of the information thus obtained was later used to initiate counterintelligence operations designed to disrupt the party's activities.

In the 1960's, the party was one of the domestic organizations subjected by the bureau to a separate program of disruption and harassment called Cointelpro, which was formally ended in 1972.

Bureau officials have since conceded that the party's description of itself as a non-violent Marxist organization committed to running candidates for public office is correct. But they have defended their attempts to disrupt the party on the ground that there

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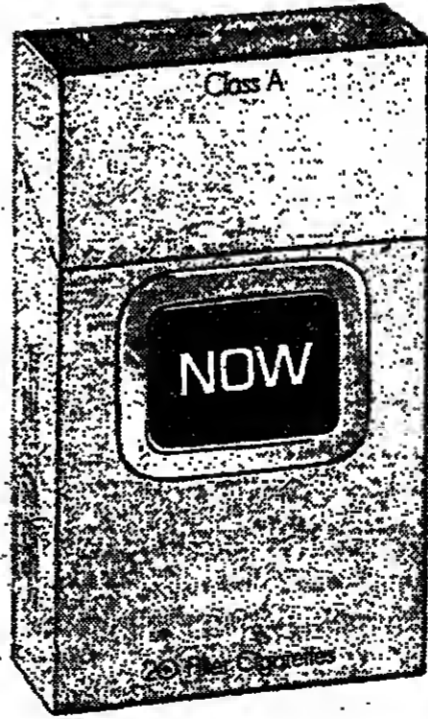
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of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, said that he walked off the dais after the remarks and that he would call today for a public apology by Mr. Robinson.

Philip Kaplan, president of the New York City School Board Association, said his group would support efforts to take Mr. Robinson to task for his comments, which, Mr. Kaplan said, showed a lack of sensitivity.

Mr. Robinson, reached at his home by telephone, denied the comments were anti-Semitic but he had said other than to say he had generally criticized "those who say you have to be tough because of school violence."

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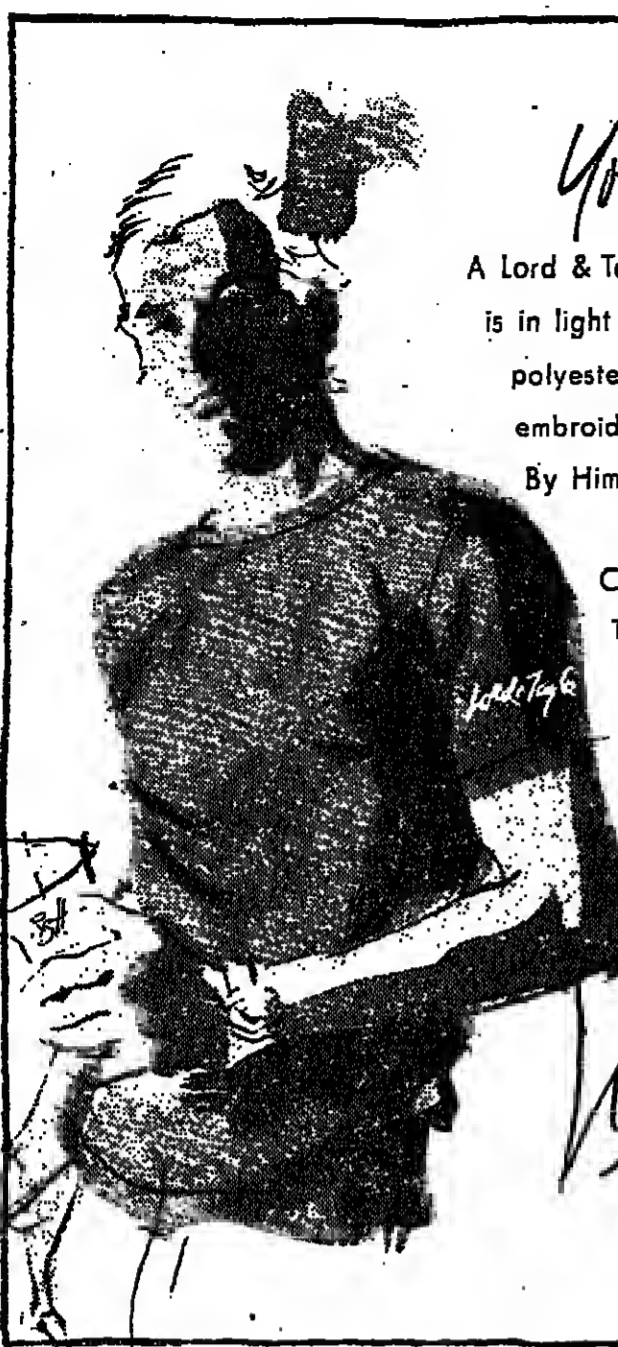
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Democrats Hold Carnival Part in Fun, Part for Funds

By MAURICE CARROLL

Their long-range plans focused on a couple of dozen "marginal" districts in the 1978 legislative election and their short-term focus on fun, 1,000 or so New York Democrats crowded the rotunda at Madison Square Garden last night.

The place looked unfamiliar. It had been transformed into a combined carnival-midway reached under a banner that read "Ladies and Gentlemen. The next President of the United States" and a convention scene where the Original Easy Riders Jazz Band played from a platform decked out in red, white and blue.

It's the place where the elephants are at the circus, Matthew Liffander, who helped design the unusual fundraising affair for the Legislative Campaign Committee, explained helpfully.

Last night there were donkey rides (covered by a \$600 insurance policy in case any of the animals proved antipolitical), a "smoke-filled room" (with dry ice providing the vapor), booths that served snacks before the speeches, a convention platform for delivery of the speeches and a jazz band for dancing after the speeches and a prearranged "deadlock" among Presidential candidates.

Over the repeated popping of balloons released from nets in the low ceiling, Governor Carey told the crowd that the Democratic candidate for President would be "the most worthy of the winners."

Of speakers on behalf of Presidential candidates — Jimmy Carter, Frank Church, Morris K. Udall, Fred Harris and Henry M. Jackson — the President Donald R. Manes won the loudest applause and ended to chants of "We want Scoop... we want Scoop."

But there was little serious public politicking.

"We'll gross around \$250,000 and the costs should run about \$35,000," said Michael DeGuidice, an aide to Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut, who was co-chairman with Manfred Ohrenstein, minority leader of the State Senate.

The money will be divided among districts that Democratic leaders are hopeful of winning or fearful of losing this year, when they seek to protect their 88-to-82 margin in the Assembly and to turn Republicans out of their 34-to-26 control of the Senate.

There are 30 freshman Democrats in the current Assembly, some from such normally hostile terrain as Syracuse and the mid-Hudson Valley. Their districts must be defended. The Democratic Senators from territory that Republicans might be concentrating on include Linda Witwuk of Rockland County and John D. Perry of Rochester.

Assembly districts that party leaders think might be ripe for Democratic conquest include the Nassau seat from which Milton Jonas is retiring; Yonkers, where Bruce Caputo is planning to run for Congress; the lone Republican seat left in Erie County, held by Rinaldo Tills. Republican Senators who appear tempting targets include Owen H. Johnson in Suffolk, the low ceiling. Governor Carey told the crowd that the Democratic candidate for President would be "the most worthy of the winners."

The "keynote" was by Robert Strauss, the party's national chairman, who will be back to run the real party convention in July. The permanent chairman was Lieut. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak. The announcement that there had been a "deadlock" on the floor, so that everyone could adjourn for dancing, was awarded to Albert Blumenthal, majority leader of the Assembly.

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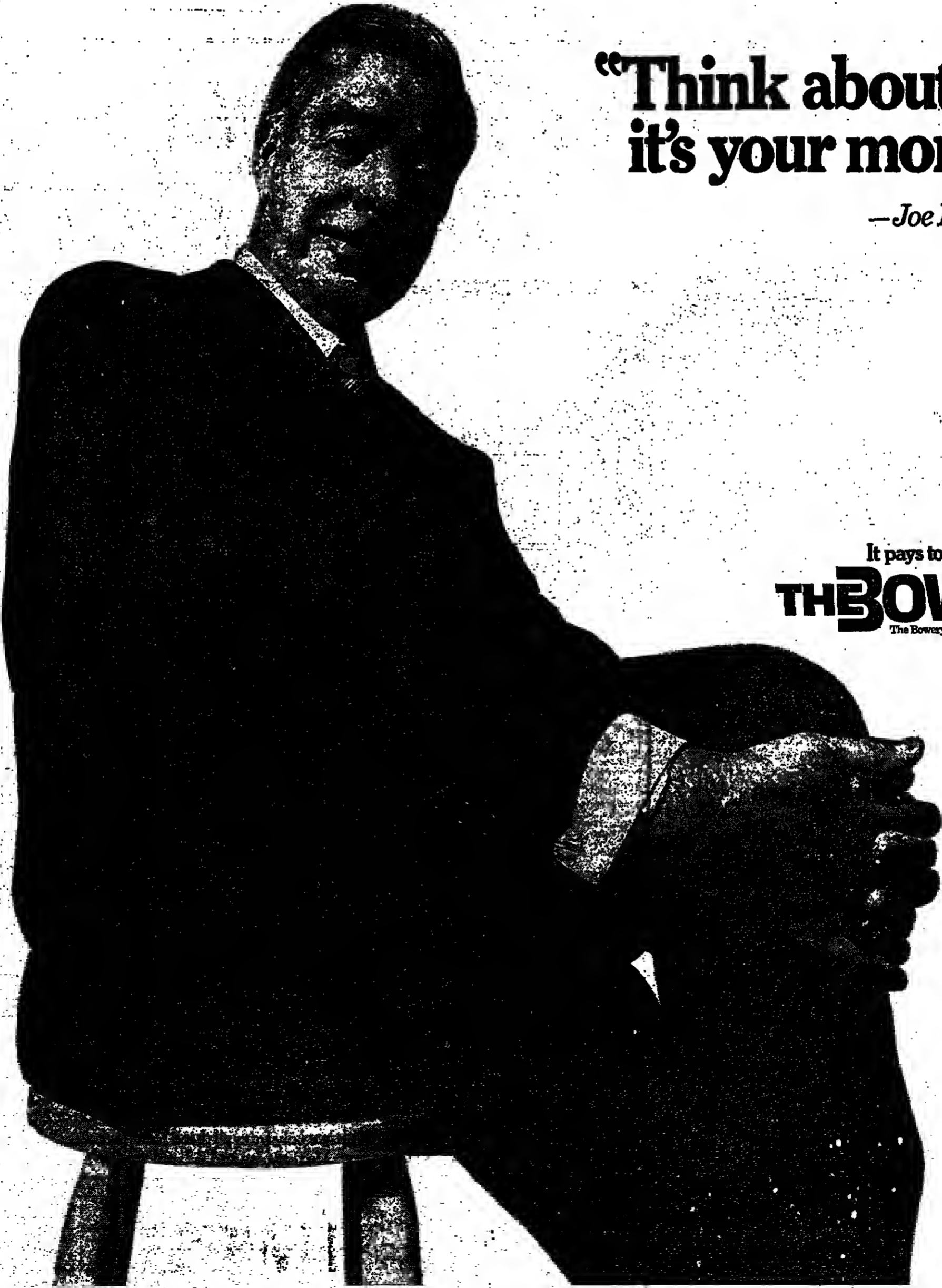
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Carter Suing to Upset Results In Areas Ousting His Delegates

By LUCINDA FRANKS

Jimmy Carter's New York campaign organization said yesterday that it would sue in Federal District Court to invalidate results of the state primary here next month in 10 Congressional districts where the Democratic Presidential aspirant's name had been stricken from the ballot because of technical irregularities.

William vanden Heuvel, state chairman of Mr. Carter's campaign, said that the technical objections raised by New York's Board of Elections against delegate-designating petitions in the 10 districts violated the Federal Voting Rights Act.

"The New York election laws exclude the average voter in New York," said Paul Rivet, a lawyer who plans to file the suit in Manhattan's Southern District court next week. "The people who signed our delegate petitions have been effectively disenfranchised because they forgot to dot their i's."

Mr. Rivet said that the loss of Carter delegates in the 10 districts had hurt the campaign. Mr. Carter, former Georgia Governor, still has delegate slates in 29 of the 39 Congressional districts in the state.

Most of the challenges were brought by a rival, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington. According to Carter backers, their delegate slates had been stricken because the registered voters who had signed the petitions supporting the delegates had made trivial errors such as putting down their election district incorrectly or omitting their middle initials.

Mr. Rivet cited provisions of the voting act that provide that "no person shall deny the right of any individual to vote in any election because of an error or omission on any record or paper relating to any application requisite to voting, if such error is not material in determining whether such individual is qualified under state law to vote in such election."

The Carter organization is fighting through the state appeals courts to get some of the 10 delegate slates put back on the ballot. They are in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and 33d Congressional Districts, in New York and in Nassau, Suffolk, Ulster, Tioga, Onondaga, Herkimer and Hamilton counties.

The suit asks that the Carter delegate slates be put back on the ballot in the 10 districts, that the primary election in those districts not be held or that the results be invalidated.

If his suit is successful, Mr. Carter would not be the only candidate in the April 6 primary to benefit. Nearly all of George C. Wallace's delegate slates were stricken from the ballot.

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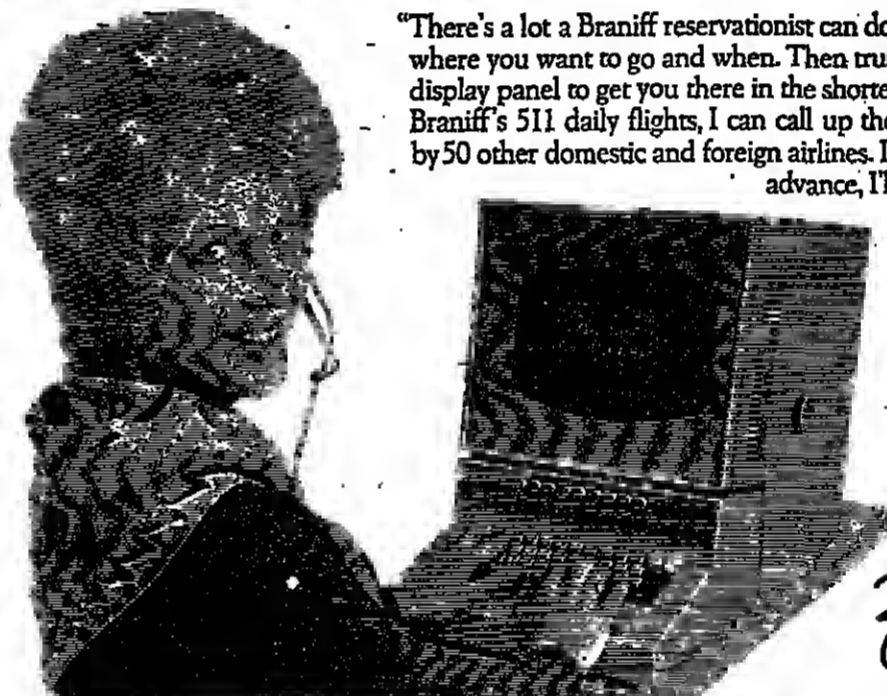
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4:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	Non-stop	4:00 p.m.	7:47 p.m.	*
5:55 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	8:25 p.m.	Non-stop	5:55 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	10:02 p.m.	*

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ANK LYNN
 Democratic Presidential campaign next week rating, among the leadership of the state Democratic Party tends to be fiscal problems and the Democratic state chairman, Patrick J. Cunningham, has legal problems. State's two most powerful Democrats have fled, other party scattered over landscape.
 Esposito and Belmont, Donald R. Brooklyn and other leaders, are supporting M. Jackson. is Corning, a powerful Al. machine, is submitted but a son admirer. gham, who is Democratic lead- mitted but two gham organiza- the Bronx are Jackson. tan Democratic J. Rosselli, and

Manhattan Borough President Percy E. Sutton, the most powerful black Democratic politician in the state, have endorsed Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Three other major county leaders, Joseph F. Crangle of Erie, Dominic Baranello of Suffolk and Thomas J. Lowery Jr. of Syracuse are leaning toward Mr. Humphrey. Significantly, no major party leaders are supporting Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona or former Gov. Jimmy Carter, of Georgia, both of whom are considered political mavericks. As for Governor Carey, he appears to be genuinely uncommitted. Neither his staff nor his inner circle—including Robert F. Wagner Sr., Alex Rose and David Garth—are taking sides despite considerable pressure from various Presidential contenders. They are hopeful that light-

ning will strike and that the Governor will come out of a brokered convention with a place on the national ticket. However, the more divided and leaderless the New York delegation, the less chance there is that will happen. In contrast to the Democrats, the New York Republicans, who don't have a Governor to enforce party discipline with patronage, are marching virtually lockstep to the Republican convention at the long-distance bidding of Vice President Rockefeller and his chief agent in New York, the Republican state chairman, Richard Rosenbaum. With the exception of a dozen Ronald Reagan challengers who are running against the Republican leadership in the primary, the

New York delegation is uncommitted but leaning heavily to President Ford, unless he gets into serious trouble. Then, Mr. Rockefeller will come to the fore. Speaking of Senator Humphrey, Mr. Crangle's thinly veiled support of the Minnesota—Crangle delegates are backing Mr. Humphrey despite Mr. Crangle's neutral facade—could be a vehicle for a Crangle comeback in state and even national politics if Mr. Humphrey were to win the Presidential nomination. Mr. Crangle, who was dropped as state chairman by Governor Carey, has long been a Humphrey ally. Five years ago, Mr. Humphrey, then titular leader of the Democratic Party, suggested Mr. Crangle as one of four candidates for national chair-

man—still an ambitious Mr. Crangle. He and Mr. Cunningham, who succeeded him as state chairman, have long been rivals to the point where Mr. Cunningham supported Robert S. Strauss of Texas for national chairman rather than his fellow New Yorker, Mr. Crangle. Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Strauss have been very close allies since. Even a Presidential candidate has to bow to political egos. Representative Herman Badillo agreed to endorse his fellow House member, Representative Udall, for the Presidential nomination but refused to join in a mass endorsement session. Instead, Mr. Badillo's endorsement was withheld until Mr. Udall toured Mr. Badillo's South Bronx district. The tour not only provided citywide publicity for

Mr. Badillo, a mayoral aspirant, but also enhanced his prestige in an area where his leadership of the Puerto Rican community is challenged by City Councilman Ramon S. Velez. The complexity of the New York State election law—and the compound confusion when the law was amended three weeks before the presidential primary—was pointed up by the experience of Martin S. Begun, a Manhattan Democratic district leader. Although a seasoned politician and a supporter of Fred

R. Harris, Mr. Begun "woke up one morning" to find that he would be listed as an uncommitted delegate on the ballot because the disorganized Harris campaign organization had failed to file proper papers with the state. Rather than be uncommitted, and with the Harris campaign collapsing, Mr. Begun decided to drop out. "It took me two days to find out how to get off the ballot—I was going to take a full page ad in The Times," said an angry Mr. Begun. The election law in this state is "an insult," he remarked.

Ford Voices Dismay Over Book on Nixon

LOS ANGELES, March 28 (Reuters)—President Ford has expressed dismay over a new book about the last days of the Nixon Presidency and said he never saw any behavior by the former President that "would endanger the country." In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Ford was asked about the book, "The Final Days," by two reporters, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. "I saw former President Nixon a few times prior to the day that I became President," Mr. Ford said, "and, of course, I saw him in one of the last moments before I became President. I never saw any instance where he was in danger of his own life, nor did I see any incident or any attitude where I thought he might do something that would endanger the country."

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And we've had them for the last two years. If you're in the market for a new car, it's good to know there's one sure way to save money. You can substantially cut your financing costs with a Manufacturers Hanover auto loan. You can shop around all you want, but you'll find our car loan rates are up to .64% lower than any other major bank. You can save another 1/2% on the Annual Percentage Rate. All you have to do is open a Super Checking account or any other combination of a checking account and a \$400 savings account at any of our 200 branches. When you've opened your accounts, if you get a loan with us, you immediately qualify for a 1/4% deduction on any Manufacturers Hanover auto or personal loan. And if you agree to have your payments automatically deducted from your checking account, we'll deduct another 1/4%. All in all, your saving can add up to a full 1.14%. We can even help you fit your car payments into your budget with a 48 month car loan. Ask us about our rates for one of these budget stretching loans. We want you to have that loan as much as you do. If you're at least 18 years old and you're financially able to handle it, we'll do everything we can to approve your loan. After all, we don't make any money turning people down. So come see us. You'll find we really want to help. Making loans is one of the reasons we're in business.

The amount of interest you pay on auto loans. (Annual Percentage Rates)

	12 months	36 months
Manufacturers Hanover	11.08%	12.74%*
Manufacturers Hanover customers who have a checking and a savings account with us can qualify for up to 1/2% more off these low rates.		
Citibank	11.58%	13.38%
Chase Manhattan	11.58%	13.38%
Chemical Bank	11.58%	13.38%
Bankers Trust	11.58%	13.38%
European American	11.58%	13.38%

*Example

Period of Repayment	Total of Payments	Amount Financed	FINANCE CHARGE	Monthly Payment	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE
36 months	\$4,356.00	\$3,604.59	\$751.41	\$121.00	12.74%

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Franchising and Delivery of contracts will be required.

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Manufacturers to propose forms for the Power Authority of the City of New York, 10010, upon receipt of \$25.00 per bid and \$100.00 per set for additional information.

will be returned. Contact with forms, for the night will be set in the office of the Engineering Consultant, One Pine Plaza, New York, New York. Proposals will be opened by the Authority at 10:30 a.m. Eastern ST on the day of the opening.

small in duplicate in accordance with the information required for each bid in an envelope that will be sealed and returned to the Authority at 10:30 a.m. Eastern ST on the day of the opening.

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REAGAN IN SPEECH TO VIRGINIA G.O.P.

He Is Introduced by Governor Who Had Joined in Urging Him to Concede to Ford

By LINDA CHARLTON
Special to The New York Times

RICHMOND, March 28—Ronald Reagan, a popular man with many Virginia Republicans, came here from California last night to make a "nonpolitical" appearance as guest speaker at a Republican Bicentennial Commemorative Dinner.

The ambiguous quality of Mr. Reagan's appearance was underscored by the fact that he was introduced to the audience of about 600 by Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. Mr. Godwin is a supporter of President Ford and one of seven Republican governors who made a public plea to Mr. Reagan to withdraw from the race before Mr. Reagan's North Carolina primary election last week.

Views to Stay in Race

On his arrival at the refurbished downtown hotel in the late afternoon, Mr. Reagan went to a reception given by Virginia Citizens for Reagan, assuring them that he intended to stay in the Presidential race "at the least" to Kansas City, the site of the Republican National Convention.

Answering questions from his supporters, Mr. Reagan assailed the Ford Administration's foreign policy, a tactic that he used successfully in North Carolina. He called for a "quarantine" of Cuba to force the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola and an end to negotiations concerning the status of the Panama Canal.

He charged Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with "negotiating from weakness" and "trying to negotiate the best deal he can for us in second place."

'Networks Turned Us Down'

He also said, with reference to his planned nationwide television address, that "the three major networks have turned us down on a request to buy time" for the half-hour speech this week.

Replying to the former California Governor's charge, a spokesman for NBC said that network received a request from the Reagan campaign early last week to purchase a half-hour in prime time Wednesday evening. "Due to the short notice," the spokesman said, the network "was unable to clear the requested time" and offered Mr. Reagan the alternative of purchasing 30- or 60-second campaign spots.

A spokesman for CBS said only "it is not true" that the network had refused to sell time to Mr. Reagan. Comment on the charge was not immediately available from ABC.

In California today, Mr. Reagan sent telegrams to each of the three networks, asking that they reconsider his request for prime time "in the interest of fairness and justice."

'Raise Unmistakable Banner'

In his speech to the state's Republicans, Mr. Reagan was studiously nonpolitical but highly partisan, generally sparing Mr. Ford and accusing the Democrats of "social tinkering" and a "philosophy of spend and spend." In what might have been a reference to the Ford Administration, Mr. Reagan urged his fellow Republicans to "raise a banner unmistakable in its colors."

He did use several familiar phrases and anecdotes that he has used on the stump this year, including a reference to a woman in Chicago who has allegedly received \$150,000 in welfare payments. And he spoke at considerable length about what he said was his "most unforgettable experience" in meeting prisoners of war returned from Vietnam.

Governor Godwin, in his speech of introduction, said that the letter he and six other governors sent to Mr. Reagan was dated "March 19, 1976, B.C.—Before Carolina." He said that he could "enthusiastically" support either Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan as the nominee.

Also at the head table last night was Senator William L. Scott, a leading Reagan supporter in this state, who has predicted that Mr. Reagan will win a substantial portion of Virginia's 51 national convention delegates.

Rumanian Athlete Defects

AUCH, France, March 25 (Reuters)—One of Rumania's top pentathlon athletes has requested political asylum in France, a spokesman for the local prefecture said today. The athlete was identified as Albert Kovacs, 27-year-old member of Rumania's bronze-medal-winning team in the 1974 world championships in Moscow.

Reagan's Upset Victory in North Carolina Attributed to Impact of Last-Minute TV S

By JOSEPH LELYVELD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 28—If there is any axiom of Presidential politics on which all experts in political advertising are agreed, it is that it is futile and even reckless for a candidate to attempt to harvest votes by sitting down in front of a television camera to make a speech. The only viewers who watch, the strategists insist, are those already committed to the candidate.

In the closing days of the North Carolina primary campaign, Ronald Reagan's forces had the temerity to ignore that axiom. As a last-ditch, desperation maneuver, a 30-minute speech by the candidate was broadcast in prime time on 15 of North Carolina's 17 television stations. All indications are that it had a powerful impact, so powerful that the speech may have made the difference for Mr. Reagan between victory and defeat.

An NBC News poll of Republican voters on primary day last Tuesday indicated that 20 percent of them had made up their minds in the last week of the campaign when virtually all political commentators and politicians were taking it for granted that President Ford was on his way to his sixth consecutive primary victory.

The late deciders, the poll said, went to the former California Governor by a margin of nearly 3 to 1. According to the poll, a full 27 percent of the Reagan vote came in that 11th-hour surge.

Likeliest Explanation

Theorizing that something must have happened in the final week to explain such a heavy shift in opinion, the NBC pollsters searched for an event or events to explain why Mr. Reagan's stress on Soviet foreign policy gains and his attacks on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had caught on so suddenly. His television speech seemed to offer the likeliest answer, for it was the only conspicuous new development in the campaign.

Yet, strikingly, all that was truly new about the speech was the technique of its presentation and its exposure on television for a full half-hour. The address itself was a virtual anthology of familiar passages, from Mr. Reagan's standard stump speech, without a single fresh line.

In fact, the speech had been videotaped in Florida two weeks before it was shown in North Carolina. But, since only a tiny minority of viewers ever venture out to a campaign rally, it may well have seemed brand-new to most of the viewers.

On the basis of a private screening after the North Carolina primary, it would appear that the speech may have been compelling in a way that the candidate seldom, if ever, is when heard at a rally.

Instead of standing behind a podium shuffling the index cards on which he jots down his notes and cues, Mr. Reagan was shown sitting behind a desk gazing directly into the camera.

Fearful Actor Image

Until North Carolina, Mr. Reagan's media adviser, Harry Treleven, deliberately refrained from exposing the candidate in this manner for fear that his professionalism in a studio situation would undercut his seriousness as a Presidential candidate. Specifically, Mr. Treleven feared it might remind voters of his career as an actor.

Thus, the television commercials that were aired for Mr. Reagan in New Hampshire and Florida were designed to look like news film, always showing him in campaign situations addressing rallies.

Mr. Treleven initially planned to keep the same format in North Carolina but ran into resistance from local campaign chairman, Thomas F. Ellis, a Raleigh lawyer who remembered the impact of a television speech given by Mr. Reagan in 1964 in behalf of Senator Barry Goldwater.

"We begged them for a speech," Mr. Ellis recalled after the victory. But these folks who were political professionals, they always tend to do what the other guy does. If Jimmy Carter is shown walking down the street shaking hands with factory workers, they say, 'That's a good one. He won. Let's try that.' They tend to go in stream."

More Receptive

Mr. Ellis argued for weeks that there was no way the candidate could get across his message in 30-second commercials. His insistence on a speech received strong backing from Nancy Reagan, the candidate's wife, he said. Finally, Mr. Ellis threatened to go ahead on his own and air a month-old videotape of a Reagan address to a Junior Chamber of Commerce meeting in Raleigh unless the national campaign furnished him with a more up-to-date speech.

After Mr. Reagan's loss in Florida, the lawyer found Mr. Treleven's office more receptive to his arguments.

"By the time they hit North Carolina, they were listening to most anybody," Mr. Ellis said.

The speech that was finally used was recorded in Miami in the final week of the Florida campaign to take advantage of a free half-hour offered by the ABC affiliate there, WTLC. There were no visual frills and

only one camera was used by the station. Mr. Reagan sat at the desk with his hands folded, gesturing only twice in 30 minutes, as the camera zoomed in and out.

In the Reagan campaign, there was no thought at the time that the speech might later be used in commercials. But after the Florida defeat, the videotape was edited slightly to cut out references to

Florida that would have sounded odd in North Carolina.

The speech was shown on 15 stations in the final four days of the North Carolina campaign at a total cost of only \$10,000—the approximate price, by contrast, of two 30-second spots in prime time in New York.

Radio commercials were prepared to promote the speech, and two spot commercials—

one 60 seconds long, the other 30 seconds—were hastily edited from the videotape to reinforce his themes.

The candidate's earlier spots always ended with a slogan: "Reagan — He'll provide the strong new leadership America needs." Now there was no slogan or announcer's voice to augment the message he delivered straight into the camera. "The truth is," he says as

the 30-second spot comes on the screen, "that this nation must trust less in the pre-emptive concessions we're granting the Soviet Union and more in the re-establishment of American superiority."

The NBC News poll offered no conclusive answer to the question whether it was the argument or the delivery that

drove such foreign policy issues home for Mr. Reagan. And Mr. Treleven was drawing no quick conclusions as to whether an approach that apparently worked among North Carolina Republicans, an especially conservative group, should set the pattern for the Reagan commercials in upcoming primary battles.

But to Mr. Reagan, who is doing what he has done last November, the campaign got off to a 1 the North Carolina, argued, if it is rated with a revised address.

Carlton 70. The lowest 'tar' of all cigarettes.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

	tar, mg/cig	nicotine, mg/cig
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6

Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)—*1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine
*As per cigarette by FTC method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

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Be cool in our softest woven oxford \$

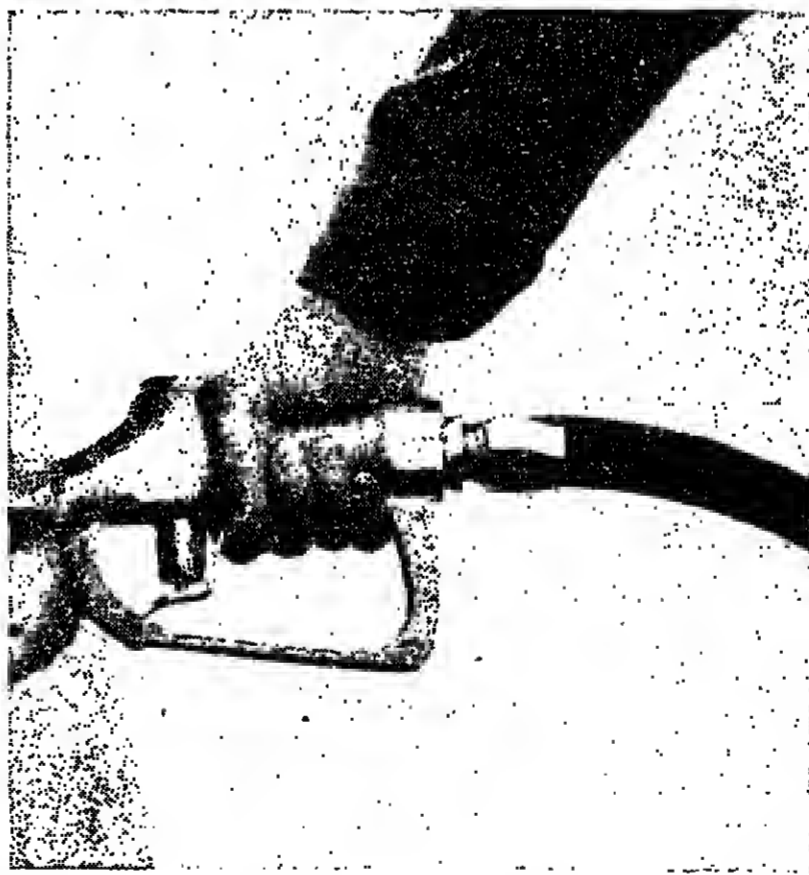
Men, tuck your feet into Coward's comfy Cavaliers. Premium woven leather uppers give feet "Breathability". And the leather soles, heels and arch supporting long counters let you walk for miles in "air-cool" comfort. Available in all brown or black, AA to E sizes 6 to 12. Sizes T3 add \$2.00. Most stores all widths in most.

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IF THEY BREAK UP THE OIL COMPANIES YOU'LL PAY THROUGH THE HOSE.



There are people who want to dismember America's integrated oil companies—those companies that do the whole job from exploration through marketing.

Today, more than 50 integrated oil companies compete for your business. Hundreds of firms compete in various phases of the industry—exploration, production, refining, transportation, and marketing.

What would happen if the oil companies were taken apart?

Ironically, prices would go up, not down. A so-called breakup would destroy the efficient integrated system and create a need for a new layer of costly and unnecessary

"middlemen." Additionally, the chaos created by such a breakup would make it tougher for the industry to attract the capital it needs. Millions of Americans in oil and oil-related industries could lose their job security. Technical advances would be slowed down. Money needed to search for new supplies would dry up.

The result? Less domestic oil would be available,

increasing our dependence on foreign oil. America could be weakened. You, the consumer, would be less certain of getting the oil—the automotive gasoline and home-heating fuel and other products you need—when you need it, while paying more for what you get.

Before it's decided to take apart the oil companies—let's find out just who would benefit. We firmly believe it wouldn't be you.



We're working to keep your trust.

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Park West flat of the head of Fife Associates, Martin D. Fife, and his wife, Barbara, who have already thrown two Udall parties. The hosts at this one are Diana Lewis and the head of the Public Arts Council, Doris Freedman and her husband, Alan, manufacturer. The Udall odyssey ends that night in the Riverdale house of Eleanor F. Roszbach at a party whose host will be Representative Jonathan Bingham of the Bronx. Jimmy Carter has been in the city infrequently, but when he's been here, he's come visiting. It began in earnest in December when 20 persons, many of them uncommitted to a candidate, each paid \$250 to hear him at the 21 Club.

Among those who attended were William vanden Heuvel, now Mr. Carter's campaign chairman here; Alice Broker, real estate broker, Lewis Rudin, chairman of the Association for a Better New York; and John S. Bowles, president of Benton & Bowles. The evening was arranged by Theodore Sorenson, the onetime Kennedy associate who now practices law here, and his wife, Gillian. On Dec. 18 and again on Jan. 9, the former Georgia Governor went to fund-raising gatherings at Alice Mason's apartment at 72d Street and Lexington Avenue. The first carried an admission charge of \$250 and drew 36 persons; the second was pay-what-you-will and attracted 45 guests.

Among those at the gatherings were former Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and his wife; Drew Dudley, retired World Bank official; Mrs. Phyllis Collins, daughter of Douglas Dillon, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Maurice Sorenberg, New York industrial consultant; Mrs. Nathan Cummings and Muriel Resnick, playwright. And on the East Side... A second Carter affair Dec. 18 drew some 75 persons to the East Side apartment of Stuart Sheffel, a businessman active in the Liberal Party. Stressing that their appearances did not constitute endorsements of the former Georgia Governor, Mr.

Sheffel said that his party included Beatrice Straight and Arlene Francis, the actress; Carol W. Haussaman, the philanthropist; Robert Morgenstau, Manhattan District Attorney, and Theodore White and George Plimpton, the writers. The take was \$6,000. Howard Samuels, the politician who is now Mr. Carter's local finance chairman, brought the candidate and 50 persons together in his Beresford apartment Jan. 19 for a \$20,000 evening. Among those there were Alfred P. Slaner, president of the Kaiser-Roth Corporation; Arthur G. Cohen, chairman of the board of the Arlen Realty and Development Corporation; Mark N. Kaplan, president of Drexel

Burnham & Company; Wilbur L. Ross Jr., president of Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan; Stephen M. Peck, of Weiss, Peck & Greer; Donald M. Binken, vice president of E. M. Warburg Pincus & Company; former Commerce Secretary Alexander B. Trowbridge and Ira M. Millstein and Charles A. Goldstein, lawyers. Harris on Park Avenue... The Fred R. Harris campaign, so impoverished that the phones have been cut off and the Madison Avenue headquarters largely shut down, held a Park Avenue evening Feb. 19 for its populist candidate at the apartment of Peter Frank, a businessman, and his wife, Pam, a photogra-

pher. The event raised \$2,000 for the former Oklahoma Senator. Guests included the Deputy State Superintendent of Banks William Woodward 3d; novelist Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s artist daughter Edie; Giancarlo Uzielli, an investor; Mrs. David Guyer, a sister of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois; and Sally Rosen, daughter of Chester Bowles, the former diplomat. Senator Jackson's most successful outing on the social circuit occurred March 18 when members of the banking and business community turned out at a \$1,000-a-person affair at the 21 Club. The hosts were John L. Loeb, chairman of Loeb, Rhoades & Company; Henry

Fowler, former Treasury Secretary who is now a Goldman, Sachs partner, and Felix G. Rohatyn, the partner in Lazard Freres & Company who has been instrumental in designing plans for the economic recovery of the city. Included in those who contributed \$65,000 to the campaign were Fowler Hamilton of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton; Roblo L. Farkas, senior vice president of Alexander's Department Stores; Stanley Kreitman, president of the American Bank and Trust Company; Joseph L. Malman, an investor; Belmont Towbin of C. E. Unterberg, Towbin & Company and Robert Levinson, chairman of the Duplan Corpora-

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6-75% yields	7-08%
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6-50% yields	6-81%
Per year on these Term Savings Accounts. MATURITIES AVAILABLE FROM 1 TO 2 1/2 YEARS. MINIMUM DEPOSIT \$500.	
5-25% yields	5-47%
Per year on DAY-OF-DEPOSIT/DAY-OF-WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNTS, REGULAR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS and on STATEMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (latest declared dividend).	

And because interest is compounded daily on all savings accounts at Dollar, even your interest earns interest. Annual yields on all accounts are effective when principal and interest are left on deposit for a full year. FDIC regulations require that withdrawals from Term Savings Accounts may be made only with the consent of the Bank and are subject to a substantial penalty. The rate of interest on the amount withdrawn must be reduced to the Regular Savings Account rate at the time, and three months' interest forfeited. So choose the account that suits you best and mail in the coupon. Opening an account at Dollar won't help you predict life's little surprises any better. But it will make you better prepared to meet them.

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5 1/4% Statement Savings Account

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK... PROPOSALS... LIVERY OF... ES-28, NL... 15-P-203... THE POWER... of New York... for Contract No... and Delivery of... at... generating Station... at the Authority's... Town, 10... New York... place bids will be... 4. Furnishing and... Carbon Steel... stated in SC-04... equipment will... American Man-... lading proposal... from the... of New York... 10 Columbus... 10012, upon re-... of \$25,000 per... and \$10,000... no part of which... documents, includ-... work will be on file... in the office of... Engineering... Center, New York 10001... separate bidders... rred in transac-... on contained in... Guarantee will be... amount of not less... sum bid... I any or all bids... OFFICE: ENGINEER... CHIEF ENGINEER... ES... THE STATE OF... WESTCHESTER... Sergio... -SUNMONT... NO. 3672/75... TESTER CON-... 1/2 mile of the ven-... Scarsdale Avenue... YORK... FORCE... serve a notice of... Attorney within... his summons, ex-... within 30 days... 10 days... you within the... one of your future... also appear you... anded in the no-... in action is to ob-... solving the mat-... the grounds... ment of absolute... off dissolving the... between the par-... LUDITH ROSES... may be Plaintiff... of \$10,000... York 10036; (212)...

Poll Indicates Surge in Support For Carter on a National Basis

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

Democrats. However, among all those polled, Mr. Humphrey does not do so well as Mr. Carter in a hypothetical race against President Ford.

On the Republican side, President Ford seems to have overcome many of the weaknesses that were of such concern to his strategists earlier this year. Mr. Ford is favored by Republicans by 2-to-1 nationally and, despite the victory of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in last week's North Carolina primary, the numbers add up in Mr. Ford's favor.

Recognition Factor The Carter surge is reflected well in the proportion of survey respondents who recognized and had an opinion of him—84 percent now as against only 24 percent six weeks ago. By contrast, his two closest rivals, Senator Jackson and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, have achieved much less of this "visibility," 42 and 21 percent, respectively.

Further, the rise in Carter recognition is not confined to Democrats. He gained about equally among Republicans and independents as well as among liberals, moderates and conservatives.

More important perhaps is that the vast majority (74 percent) of all surveyed and 81 percent of Democrats will now recognize Mr. Carter said they had a favorable view of him. In contrast, between February and March, Governor Wallace and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma lost substantially in favorability, while Mr. Udall declined slightly and Mr. Jackson remained about the same.

Further, the poll shows that even though Senator Humphrey has very strong support for the nomination, he brings out strong feelings on both sides among the voters. About half have a favorable view of him and half unfavorable.

Carter's New Image The gains in Mr. Carter's favorability rating were impressive in that they occurred across the political spectrum, from left to right. The question is, as he becomes better known and comes under political attack, whether his image will become more mixed, like Senator Humphrey's.

In the early primaries candidates typically try to capture a particular wing of the party, especially when the field is so fragmented as it is this year. Mr. Udall has tried to stake out a claim among liberals. However, Mr. Carter pursued a different tactic, trying to forge a broad coalition from the outset.

Evidence from The Times/CBS survey suggests that the tactic has largely succeeded. He was selected as first choice by about 4 of every 10 Democrats, whether they were Roman Catholic or Protestant, wealthy or poor, high school graduates or college graduates, Northerners or Southerners.

1,524 Queried by Phone Under Random Choice

The New York Times/CBS News poll is based on telephone interviews conducted from March 18 to March 24 with 1,524 adult men and women across the continental United States.

The phone numbers called were selected by a computer from a complete list of United States phone numbers. These members were chosen at random and in such a way as to guarantee that each region of the country is represented in proportion to its numbers in the population.

The method used also insured that each residential phone in the United States had an equal chance of being called.

The results shown have been weighted by household size, race, sex, region, age, and education. The weighting procedure is a further safeguard against the underrepresentation of certain groups in the population.

In terms of chance, one can say with 95 percent certainty that in a sample of this size the results err by no more than 3 percentage points in either direction.

Assisting The Times in its 1976 election coverage is Prof. Gary R. Orren of Harvard University.

Indeed, there were some preliminary signs that Mr. Carter was recapturing segments of the Democratic Party that have deserted in recent years. In the survey he was the choice of over half the Democrats who said they had voted for Richard M. Nixon in 1972; he also was first choice of over half of those from his native South.

Gets Liberal Support At the same time, for all the complaints about him from liberal opinion makers, Mr. Carter does better among liberals surveyed than among moderate and conservative Democrats.

Also, he did not do so well among Democrats over 65, who tended to favor Mr. Jackson. Perhaps more important for the Carter strategists, his support is relatively weaker in the West and Northeast, where many important primaries will be held in the coming weeks.

those who chose Mr. Jackson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Udall and Mr. Humphrey.

The trend was similar on the issue of military spending. Even though Senator Jackson has campaigned against cuts in defense spending, he was about as likely to get support from those who would reduce such spending as from those who said it should be increased.

One of the most startling phenomena of the 1976 campaign has been the collapse of the once-powerful appeal of Governor Wallace. About 40 percent of Democratic voters in both the Florida and Illinois primaries told interviewers from The Times and CBS News that they thought Mr. Wallace's condition would affect his ability to function as President.

Nationally, about one-third in the survey also said Mr. Wallace's health would affect his ability to perform as President. These people were half as likely to choose Mr. Wallace as those who felt health was not an issue. However, the Wallace vote is known to be sensitive to racial feelings, and it may be that the cooler racial climate has caused his decline.

When those on both sides of the "health" issue are further broken down according to their views on race, Wallace support depends more on the health factor than on whether voters agree or disagree with him on race.

Ford's Opponent Of keen interest to Democrats as the campaign progresses is which of the possible nominees would run the strongest race against the Republican nominee next November. While it is always hazardous to try to predict such things, a little informed speculation is possible on the basis of hypothetical races posed to the survey respondents.

Assuming that President Ford will be the Republican nominee, which of the Democrats would do best? The Times/CBS survey results suggest that none of the Democrats would score a decisive victory over Mr. Ford if the election were held today. But the best performer would be Mr. Carter, who would run about even with Mr. Ford, while Senator Humphrey would lag well behind even though he is the choice of a plurality of Democrats today for the nomination.

This is so because in the hypothetical race against the President, Mr. Carter is able to draw more votes from the supporters of other Democrats in the race for the nomination than is Mr. Humphrey. Moreover, he does better than the Minnesota Senator not only among Democrats but also among Republicans and independents.

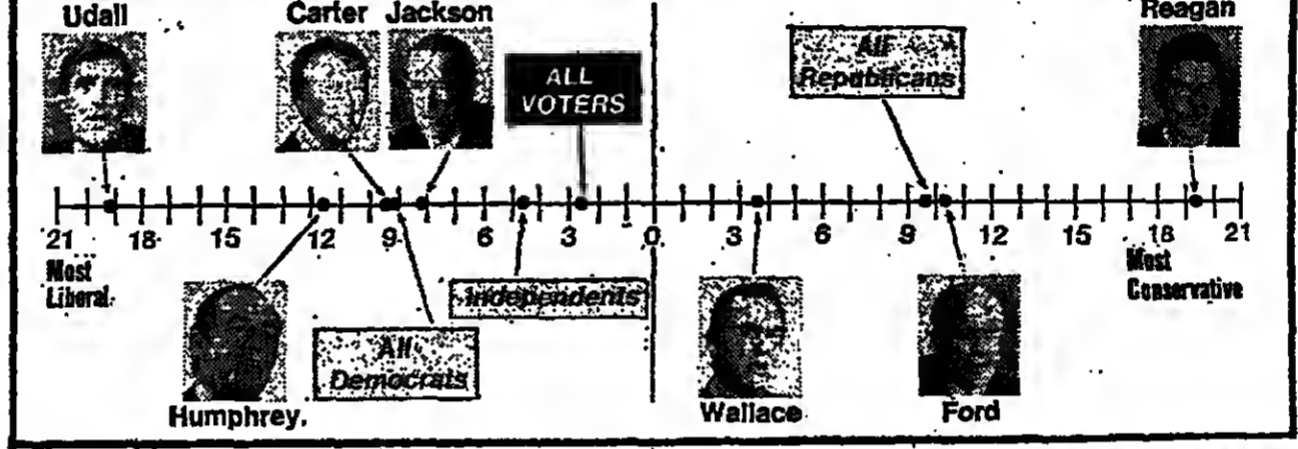
But the election is not being held today and Mr. Carter faces a more immediate test in several crucial primaries.

Taken in the context of national and even Southern regional sentiment as it emerges from the second New York Times/CBS News national survey of the 1976 campaign, Ronald Reagan's upset victory over President Ford in the North Carolina primary last Tuesday appears to constitute an aberration. Mr. Ford was the Presidential choice of almost two-thirds of the 528 Republicans around the country whose views on the campaign were sought in the poll.

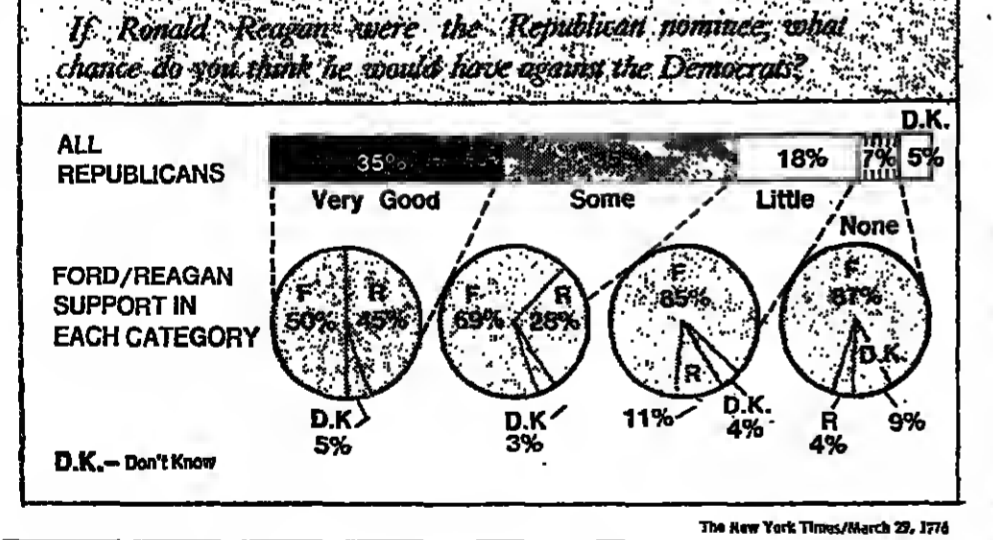
	Udall	Humphrey	Carter	Jackson	Wallace	Reagan	Ford	Keagan
Ideology								
Liberal	38%	33%	37%	27%	12%	33%	17%	7%
Moderate	50	42	36	47	42	34	34	28
Conservative	12	25	23	26	46	50	50	65
Occupation								
Professional and Managerial	35	20	35	22	11	32	35	
Other White Collar	3	9	3	5	9	9	14	
Blue Collar	34	43	34	49	46	31	33	
Age								
18-29	29	22	27	16	29	27	29	
30-44	21	21	28	13	27	24	26	
45-64	28	37	33	37	37	26	34	
65 and Over	24	20	13	34	7	22	11	
Religion								
Protestant	52	50	57	56	58	73	75	
Catholic	40	39	32	34	35	17	16	
Jewish	8	3	3	6	0	1	1	
Region								
North East	22	41	25	31	35	30	23	
Midwest	33	21	19	16	17	30	28	
South	5	31	42	31	36	23	24	
West	40	17	14	22	13	17	25	
Race								
White	95	81	79	86	90	93	98	
Black	2	16	19	13	5	5	0	

Based on a New York Times/CBS News Survey of 1,524 Adults

Chart shows what percentage of supporters of these potential nominees comes from various demographic and political groupings. For example, 29 percent of all Democrats consider themselves liberal; 88 percent of Rep. Morris K. Udall's supporters and 33 percent of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's supporters consider themselves liberal.



The political leanings of persons favorable to one or more of seven candidates are based on their responses to nine issue questions in The New York Times/CBS News poll. If 60 percent of Democrats favorable to Gov. George C. Wallace, for example, took the conservative position on a balanced budget and 40 percent took the liberal position, that produced a difference-reading of 20 on the conservative side of the scale. The numbers shown above represent an average of those differences within each party on the nine questions.



Jackson Running at a Hard Pace Here

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND Senator Henry M. Jackson campaigned tirelessly from one side of the metropolitan area to the other yesterday, scattering promises of full employment and aid to the cities, declaring his liberalism and making frequent jabs at Jimmy Carter, one of his two main rivals in the state's Democratic Presidential primary election.

With the New York primary a week from tomorrow, the Washington Senator appeared to be stepping up sharply his already heavy schedule of appearances.

Starting early in the morning with a brief speech at a conference on Soviet Jews at the Hilton Hotel, he pushed on to Ossining to meet with leaders of the New York State United Teachers, swung over to White Plains to attend a fund-raising luncheon, then returned to the city for a Jewish Teachers Association luncheon at the Americana and a reception by supporters at the Terrace in the Park in Flushing Meadows.

er who is now a consumer advocate and consultant. After the lunch of sirloin steak, green salad and ice cream, Miss Myerson said, "We discussed the problems that I think are important. I like what he had to say. I'll vote for him in the April 6 primary."

At almost every stop he repeated the direct and indirect attacks on Mr. Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, that have become increasingly frequent as the primary nears. Mr. Carter and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona are Senator Jackson's principal rivals in the attempt to win as many as possible of the 274 delegates New York will send to the party's national convention here next July.

In White Plains he criticized Mr. Carter's attacks on the value of experience in the nation's capital and declared that because of his own 35 years of experience in Congress he would not need "on-the-job" training in the White House.

By deleting certain words from their political vocabularies. Declaring that he had seen a recent article in The New York Times that said he was edging to the left, the Senator went on with a smile: "I never thought that I had edged to the right. It is not conservative to stand for freedom as in the Jackson amendment. It is not conservative to stand for freedom and morality in the Middle East and (to say) that Israel must survive. It is not conservative to think that freedom is so important that it's worth defending."

The Jackson amendment tied trade with the Soviet Union to increased permission for Soviet authorities for Soviet Jews to emigrate. The food called attention to the fate of Soviet Jews who have been imprisoned. The breakfast also started a campaign to enlist widespread support for "Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry" on May 2, which will be marked by a rally and parade here, sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

In a message to the gathering, President Ford said, "On this occasion, I reaffirm our commitment to the principles contained in the Declaration of Human Rights."

Reagan's Problem: New Ways to Persuade

By R. W. APPLE JR. Taken in the context of national and even Southern regional sentiment as it emerges from the second New York Times/CBS News national survey of the 1976 campaign, Ronald Reagan's upset victory over President Ford in the North Carolina primary last Tuesday appears to constitute an aberration.

Mr. Ford was the Presidential choice of almost two-thirds of the 528 Republicans around the country whose views on the campaign were sought in the poll. Mr. Reagan ran behind the President by about the same margin in the South, indicating that North Carolinians did not typify regional sentiment.

To a campaign strategist leaning through the pages of tabulations produced by the poll, the numbers might suggest several courses of action by the former California Governor as he struggles for survival in the Presidential contest.

First, the national television speech Mr. Reagan plans for this week and possibly several more like it, are desperately needed by him. Despite years of publicity as a result of his acting career and his political activities, Mr. Reagan evokes a clear image in the minds of only 65 percent of Republican voters, as against the President's 94 percent.

Second, Mr. Reagan should probably attack Mr. Ford's leadership ability. Already almost half the Republicans in the poll consider the President lacking in that key attribute, and among that group Mr. Reagan leads Mr. Ford by 58 percent to 38. (Among those impressed with the President as a leader, Mr. Ford leads by

the astonishing margin of 82 percent to 13.) Third, Mr. Reagan's determination to remain in the campaign until the Southwestern and Western primaries has some basis in fact. That region is his strongest. But he trails even there; 36 percent to 56, and even if he carried the area, it would not produce enough delegates to nominate him.

Fourth, he must find some way to erase the notion among many Republicans that his chances of election in November, if he is nominated, are not very promising. Among those in the poll who consider his chances "very good," he fights Mr. Ford almost to a standstill. But as one moves on to those who think he has "some," "little" or "no" chance of winning in November, the Californian's support shrinks very rapidly.

Perhaps, like former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, he should begin sentences with, "When I am President..." Perhaps he should stop saying that he is running in part to push Mr. Ford to the right. Certainly, winning a few more primaries would help. By whatever means, Mr. Reagan must persuade more than the present 35 percent of his party that he would be a successful standard-bearer in the general election.

It will be no easy task. Mr. Reagan must fight the memory of the Goldwater debacle of 1964, in which he played a role as a leading conservative spokesman. He must fight the tendency to stick with an incumbent, especially one who is shown, in The Times/CBS and other polls, to be a good bet against any of the potential Democratic nominees this year.

The next month will be particularly difficult time for Mr. Reagan to build an image as a winner. He has all but conceded the Wisconsin primary on April 6 to Mr. Ford by cancelling most of his campaign dates there, and he is entered neither in New York on April 6 nor in Pennsylvania on April 27.

All month, the headlines and the television broadcasters will be calling the President a winner, not Mr. Reagan. In a larger sense, the Times/CBS poll suggests, his problem is that he is a candidate of protest who fails to rally those intent on protesting the status quo.

Mr. Reagan hymns the glories of the balanced budget, but among those who agree with him, 63 percent support President Ford. Mr. Reagan attacks the Administration's detente policies, but among those who agree with him, 64 percent support President Ford. Mr. Reagan expresses profound dissatisfaction with the management of the economy, but among those who agree with him, 60 percent support President Ford.

Mr. Reagan appeals for increased defense spending, but among those who agree with him, 68 percent support Mr. Ford. And so it goes. There seems to be an invisible wall at 40 percent for the actor-turned-conservative ideologue. No matter what the issue, he is unable to break through that level even among Republicans who endorse his stands.

Polarized Voters In North Carolina, according to a poll by NBC News on primary day, Mr. Reagan was able to win in large part because he polarized the electorate on the questions of detente and military preparedness. But he evidently has not been able to do so elsewhere, perhaps because he has not had time yet to develop his views in depth elsewhere.

In future primaries, no doubt, Mr. Reagan's skills as a studio performer on television will be put to good use, as they were in North Carolina. Had they been well-used in earlier states, such as New Hampshire and Florida, the President's narrow victories might have been prevented.

and the degree of support for the President. Those who think things are getting better go 74 percent for Mr. Ford; those who see little change give Mr. Ford 61 percent; those who think things are getting worse give him 53 percent.

It can only be disheartening for Mr. Reagan to realize that he cannot summon a majority even among those who accept his contention that Mr. Ford is attempting to sell an economic pig in a poke.

Equally discouraging from the Reagan point of view is the President's ability to draw strength from every subgroup in the electorate—black and white, Protestant and Roman Catholic, white-collar and blue-collar, rich and poor, young and old, liberal and moderate and conservative.

The former Governor is able to attract the backing of a substantial minority, 35 to 40 percent, in only a few categories: white-collar workers, college graduates, Westerners, those between 45 and 64 years of age, conservatives.

There is no electoral magic in that coalition. While they may think their way "cautious," Mr. Reagan makes you up to the buildings hospitals built by the city is matching a Symptom He exports the North has taken a of the Federal good job," he said to try to re "I would in Arizona," not as loud haps." Mr. Udall national be gram, noti you would pitals and more would New York act, saying city's probly by lower taxes, high rated cause

UDALL PRO URBAN PI

Outlines Plans and Ease Final Urges Welfare

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cerpts From Interview With Udall on Urban Crises and Other Domestic Issues

lowing are excerpts from an interview at The Times with Representative Morris K. Udall.

Q. You believe that the City fiscal crisis is a danger of crises in other cities? What specific do you think should be done to avert them?

A. It clearly is, and I tried to step out from under the cliff. I tried to get the bell tolls for City in '75, it was for Toledo and St. Louis and other places. Already we are about to ring the bell for Buffalo, just as it is indeed a

crisis. I think you can't get your priorities straight. You can't be a gun and butter. We're going to have to find the resources

to help in some way. So many of the problems are common to all cities. It's a national problem.

Q. You mentioned earlier that you favored federalization of welfare. Do you also favor standardization of welfare criteria?

A. Yes. There ought to be a cost of living factor. In areas where it doesn't cost so much as the large urban conglomerations, the welfare payment ought to be a little bit lower.

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Representative Morris K. Udall during interview

erally organized municipal credit market?

A. Yes. I think we'd be better off if we went down that road. I have urged as a part of tax reform, for example, that we have, that we provide cities with an optional taxable bond, not tax exempt.

Matching Funds

Q. Should the city and state be held harmless because of their inability to provide matching funds for Federal programs that require maintenance of effort because the financial plan required cuts in the budget?

A. I wouldn't make a blanket commitment to exempting them from the matching funds, but I would be very generous while we're trying to work our way out of this difficulty.

Welfare

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think the number of public-service jobs would be much, much smaller than that. But if you spend \$40 billion you would immediately get back \$10 billion in not having to put out the direct Federal costs of welfare and so on. You would immediately get another \$10 billion minimum in increased taxes paid by these people, plus the multiplier on it. You get another \$10 billion out of the Pentagon and you get another \$10 billion out of tax reform. So you get your \$40 billion back.

Cities

Q. Have the cities been demarcated in the campaign so far? Four years ago we were all talking about the crisis in the cities but it doesn't seem to have come up this time. Are you questioned on it?

A. Yes. Not as much as one might think, but it's recurring. The economic issues are paramount—jobs, inflation issues are paramount. But they relate into the city issues and so have come up.

Environment

Q. The Governors of New York and New Jersey are trying to ease anti-pollution rules to help business. Do you agree with this policy?

A. Well, I think we ought to constantly review the detailed implementation in any area. We ought not to be unreasonable.

Housing

Q. H.L.D. is now exercising its discretionary powers to guarantee Mitchell-Lama mortgages. Do you agree with this program? Do you think it should be extended or have any other ideas in the form of housing as it relates to urban areas?

A. Yes, I think this is probably a valuable program and ought to be extended. The crying need in housing today is to do for the inner cities in a massive kind of way what we did for the suburbs for 30 years under the F.H.A. program.

Congressional Formulas

Q. Many New Yorkers think that New York City—as a matter of fact, the cities of the Northeast—are discriminated against by Congressional formulas. Especially in programs like narcotics programs where New York certainly has a large share of the narcotics problem and a small share of Federal narcotics funds. Is there anything that you as President could do to help equalize? First of all, do you agree with this assessment?

A. I do agree. The inner cities have lost Congressmen in the course of the last 20 years as population shifted—the suburbs have been the big gainers and the rural people have lost Congressmen—so that the balance of power has shifted somewhat to the suburbs. And there is a tendency and self-interest for the suburban people to be for programs that will help their own constituents and to be a little less generous with the cities.

Illegal Aliens

Q. New York City is considered the illegal alien capital of the United States. How would you deal with this problem?

A. Well, we've got to confront it. World population is exploding and we're an island in a sea of poverty and desperate people are willing to do more and more in order to get to this country. I guess there are several estimates up to seven or eight million immigrants here, most of them are taking jobs that ought to belong to Americans. Congressman Rodino and others have done a good deal of work in this area and I think maybe the best approach would be to grandfather in most of the aliens that are here now legally, and then to begin to really enforce the law.

Bring in a friend and get a great gift!

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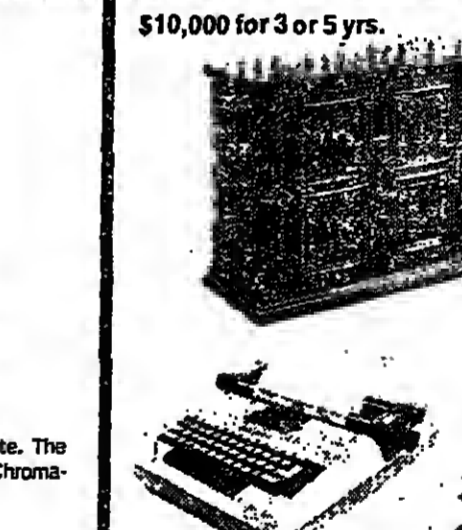
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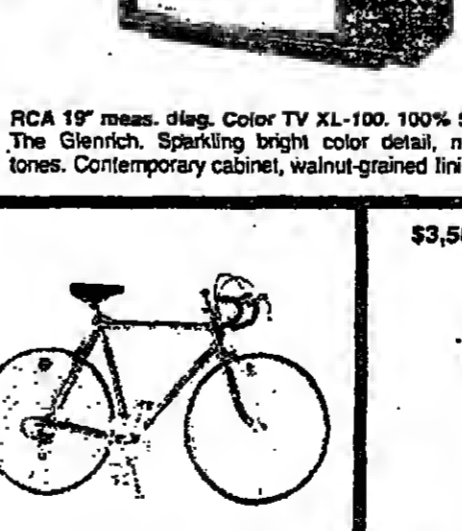
Zenith 19" meas. diag. Color TV 100% Solid State. The Warwick. Tilted screen for natural viewing. Brilliant Chromacolor® II picture tube. In simulated grained walnut.



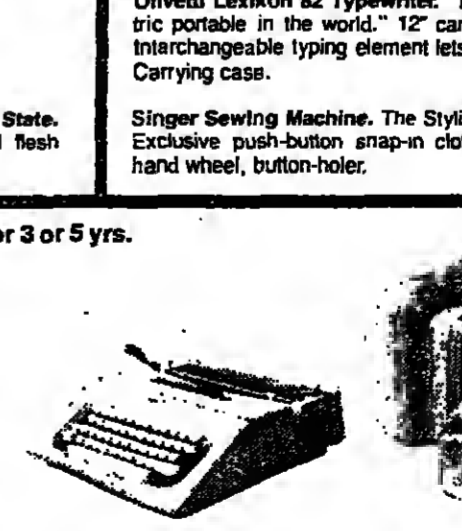
RCA 19" meas. diag. Color TV XL-100. 100% Solid State. The Glennrich. Sparkling bright color detail, natural flesh tones. Contemporary cabinet, walnut-grained finish.



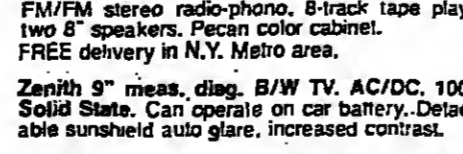
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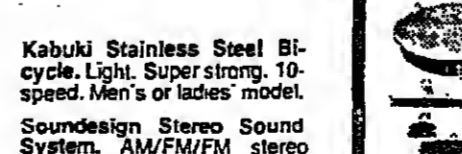
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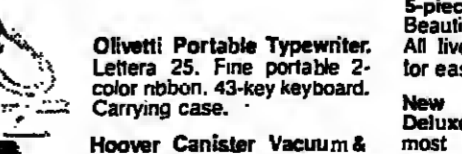
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Bridge: Rallies Help 2 Teams Gain Semifinals in Title Event

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Four teams remained in the New York Grand National Knockout Team Championship at the New York Hilton Hotel yesterday, survivors of an original entry of more than 600.

In the semifinal, a team led by Larry Markes opposed one headed by Sam Stayman, and Dorothy Haydeo Truscott captained a team competing against one led by Harold Lile.

After 32 deals, with half the match complete, Stayman's team led the Markes side by 57 international match points, and Lile's squad was ahead by 49.

Two of these teams rallied to win their quarter-final matches Saturday. In a match between two groups of former teammates who know each other's styles thoroughly, Stayman beat a team led by Bill Roberts by 30 points after trailing into the last 16 deals by the same number and gaining 60.

In another match, Lile's squad trailed against Avira Roth's team by 5 points after dissipating an early lead of 52 points, but finished strongly to win by 30 points.

Poor Start Overcome
Markes's team overcame a poor start to beat Ira Ewen's by 30 points, and Mrs. Truscott's side beat Steve Altman's team by 24 points, helped considerably by the deal shown in the diagram.

North opened with one heart, and after a one-spade response jumped to three spades, hoping that his distributional strength would compensate for his relative shortage of high cards. South had visions of a grand slam and jumped majestically to five no-trump, commanding North to bid a grand slam if he held two of the top three spade honors. Lacking this holding, North signed off in six spades, and this was by no means a lay-down.

At first sight it appears that the slam depends on locating the spade jack, but Martin Ginsberg, as South, was able to avoid the guess by the unusual process of avoiding trump leads indefinitely. He got some help when West led a club, and the king was taken with the ace.

Two diamond winners were cashed, and the club jack and a heart were discarded from the dummy. The club ten was led, and when West refused to cover, a heart was discarded from dummy. The

NORTH (D)
K 752
A Q J 9 7 4 3
J 6

WEST
3
K 10 8 5
9 5 3
Q 8 4 3 2

EAST
A J 4
6 2
Q J 10 7 6
K 7 5

SOUTH
Q 10 9 8 6
—
A K 8 4 2
A 10 9

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North Pass 1
East Pass 1
South Pass
3
Pass 5 N.T. Pass
6
Pass Pass Pass
West led the club three.

club nine was led, covered with the queen and ruffed.
The heart ace was cashed, and a heart ruff, a diamond ruff and another heart ruff left this position:

NORTH
K 7
Q J
—
—

WEST
3
K
—
8 4

EAST
A J 4
—
—
Q

SOUTH
Q 10 6
—
8
—

When the diamond eight was led, West gave the declarer a little help by ruffing. Dummy overruff with the seven, and the lead of the spade king ended matters. West would have done better to discard his heart king, and South would have had to guess the distribution at the 12th trick after ruffing in dummy and losing the spade king to the ace. This he would not doubt have done, since West's club plays had suggested a five-card suit.

Ironically, West would have defeated the contract by at least one trick if he had led his singleton trump, destroying East's chance of making two trump tricks. After two rounds of trumps, South would have had no chance.

In the replay, North chose an unfortunate moment to open four hearts, ending the auction. He had to lose two trump tricks and eventually misguessed in spades, going down one trick. Ginsberg's team gained 14 international match points by making a slam in one room and defeating a game in the other.

A List of Recently Published Books

- GENERAL**
Language and Being: Joseph Conrad and the Literature of Personality by Peter J. Glassman (Columbia University, \$12.50).
Love Me, Love My Fool: Thoughts from a Psychiatrist by Theodore Isaac Rubin (McKay, \$5.95).
Man Is the Measure: A Cordial Invitation to the Central Problems of Philosophy by Reuben Abram (Free Press, \$8.95).
Marine Pointing: An Historical Survey by William Gaunt, illustrated (Studio Book, Viking, \$22.50).
Mary Shelley's Monster: The Story of Frankenstein by Martin Tropp (Houghton Mifflin, \$7.95).
Officer Down, Code Three by Pierce R. Brooks (Mortorola Book Division, Schuller Park, Ill., \$7.95).
Fatal mistakes policemen can make.
Premises for Propaganda: The United States Information Agency's Operating Assumptions in the Cold War by Leo Bogart, abridged by Agnes Bogart (Free Press, \$12.95).
Public Employee Pension Funds: A Twentieth Century Fund Report by Robert I. Love (Columbia University, \$20).
Second Best: The Crisis of the Community College by Steven Zwerling (McGraw-Hill, \$10).
Sylvia Plath: Method and Madness by Edward Bauscher (Continuum Book, Seabury Press, \$18.95).
Critical biography of the poet.
The Buttery Convention by Susan Nadler (James Wake Book, Dial, \$7.95).
The way comes from the broken dreams of the 1980's.
The Face of Liberty: Founders of the United States by James Thomas Flexner, "Biographies of Sitters and Painters," by Linda Bantel Samter (Clarkson N. Potter, \$15.95).
The Rockefeller: An American Dynasty by Peter Collier and David Horowitz (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$15).
The Ulysses Adult: Creativity in the Middle and Later Years by John A. McLeish (McGraw-Hill, \$12.50).
Thirteen Against the Bank by Norman Leigh (Morrow, \$8.95).
A system that beat the casinos of London and the French Riviera.
Transvestites and Transsexuals: Mixed Views by Deborah H. Fairblom (Seymour Lawrence, Delacorte Press, \$12.50).
Women in Television News, a study by Judith S. Geismar (Columbia University, \$7.95).

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The Future of Our City and State Hangs on Rescuing Our Schools.

This is the week when the fate of New York City schools — and the City and State with them — will be decided in Albany. The Legislature will attempt to override the Governor's veto of the Stavisky-Goodman Bill. The bill mandates that the public schools not bear an unfair burden of New York's fiscal crisis.

Our schools have been devastated by budget cuts. More than 20,000 teachers and other school personnel have been laid off. Classes of 40 and 45 students are common, courses and after-school activities have been cancelled, schools are being closed, supportive services such as counseling are limited to non-existent, school violence has dramatically increased. And more cuts are in the offing.

We can no longer provide a decent education to our children.

Business is leaving because it can't attract young executives — they don't like the current quality of our schools. Middle class taxpayers who have the option to move are leaving, so they can provide a real education to their children. Soon the City's — and the State's — revenue collections will fall even farther short of the estimates, because the tax base on which they're projected will be gone.

Wire your state legislators today at the Legislative Office Building, Albany, N.Y. 12224. Ask them to stand up and be counted. For schools and children. For the City. For the State.

Ask them to override the Governor's veto on Stavisky-Goodman.

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260 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010
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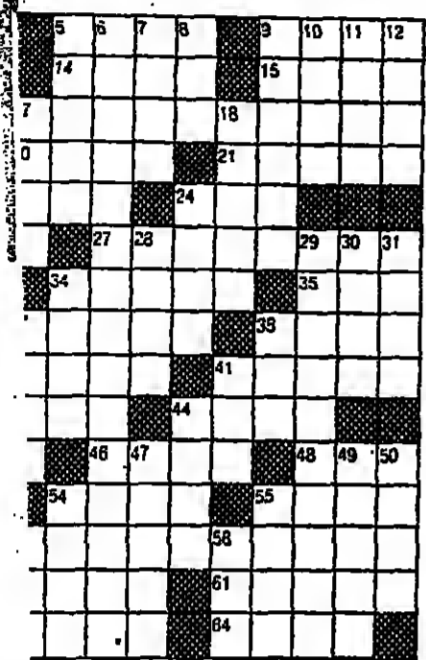
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Edited by WILL WENG

- 41 Cheapsteak 12 Letters
42 Universal 13 Existence: Fr.
43 Enclosure 17 Unimaginative
44 Lemon or pom 23 Kind of gun
45 — of the dog 24 Give up
46 Time units: 25 Eur. country
47 Abbr. 26 Large containers
48 Highway sign 28 Post-holiday fare
49 Jets' home 30 Robert —
50 Cape Cod town 31 Coequal
51 Print types: Abbr. 32 "Take — and drink it up"
52 "The very —" 33 Space agency
53 Gives the heave-ho 34 Kind of dancer
54 Ribbon: Suffix 37 "A — to live, and..."
55 Emily or Willy 38 Sesame
56 Words of disgust 40 Jason's wife
57 Between a bogey and a hildie 41 Astound
58 Tower city 42 Up
59 Musical marks 43 Cheek
60 "I don't care" 44 Muffin
61 Muffle 52 Mosaic call to prayer
62 Taro root 53 Self-satisfied
63 Actor Torn 54 Actor Torn
64 Pronoun 55 Pronoun



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Follow these four favorite preoccupations in one of the best-read and best-reading pages of The New York Times, Monday through Saturday.

Books of The Times

Seven Fates for Seven Sisters

By MARYLIN BENDER

PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS, an informal history of the Seven Sister Colleges, by Elaine Kendall, 272 pages, Putnam, \$8.95.

Is it unjust or merely logical that the destiny of the Seven Sisters now as always hinges on the decisions and attitudes of men? These siblogs, not to be confused with the international oil companies of the same nickname, are the women's counterparts of the Ivy League colleges, which, until recently, were all male.

Once their big brothers opted for co-education, the existence of the Sisters was doomed, at least in their original form, as institutions peculiarly designed for the higher education of women.

Vassar has turned coeducational without joy. Radcliffe is married in all but name to Harvard, as Barnard probably will soon be to Columbia. Bryn Mawr has a coordinate wedlock with Haverford. This leaves Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley stoutly clinging to the vision for which they were chartered a century or more ago in genteel defiance of the belief of American Victorian society that exercise of the female brain was unhealthy if not immoral and dangerous (to men).

Elaine Kendall is positive that the time for such separate-but-equal elite education is past. She delivers her valedictory with an often perceptive wit and some cynical punch lines that are likely to send the dragons of the alumnae associations into a cacophonous twitter.

To a small degree the Old Girls' rage is warranted. For the author is not an even-handed historian. She is benevolent toward her alma mater, Mount Holyoke, which always suffered in blandness in comparison with the others (perhaps because of an undersupply of debutantes and famous meo's daughters). And she is derisive toward Radcliffe's ostentatious reputation for braininess. But she treats some of the other Sisters as though she were Sally Quinn, the wart-hunting writer for The Washington Post (who, as it happens, is a Smith product).

Long-Locked Doors Opened

When Mary Lyon, the founding mother of Mount Holyoke intended her seminary to be a "peculiar" institution she meant that it would be special and distinctive. It had to be. She was selling courses in mathematics and Christian theology for young women to their fathers, who expected them only to succeed as wives.

Elaine Kendall accentuates the secondary meaning of peculiar, which is eccentric or queer. It's a matter of stress and color for a sober subject as though the history of American philanthropy were recounted by defining the donors as a bunch of sharpies.

She opens long-locked doors to musty houses and finds a wheeler-dealer evangelist (Henry Durant) to endow Wellesley, a reclusive spinster heiress (Sophia Smith) and a childless brewer (Matthew Vassar) who were swayed respectively by a minister and an ambitious schoolmaster to perpetuate their memories with women's colleges.

Skeletons she rattles in Bryn Mawr's closet belonged to M. Carey Thomas, its

autocratic president and her lesbian circle. But instances of Sapphist preferences were not singular among the faculty and administration of Bryn Mawr. They were part of Sisterly tradition, a small part in comparison with the more overt homosexual practices in British universities, which were the cultural ancestors of both the Ivy League and the Sisters. The habits of Cambridge and Oxford were bound to be copied in Cambridge, Mass., and Northampton, Mass., as well as suburban Philadelphia.

More relevant is how these American institutions for women nurtured an intellectual and professional leadership class in the face of persistent social conditioning to the contrary.

Given every advantage of stellar faculty and lofty intellectual standards, these young women were, nevertheless, programmed by their parents and peers for roles as the mates of business and professional men, ladies beautiful and wise and cultivated mothers. After World War II, they retreated even more enthusiastically than ever into child-breeding and domesticity.

Yet, the author points out that any who's who of the arts, sciences and professions is studded with the names of Seven Sisters' alumnae, such as Vassar's Mary McCarthy, Mount Holyoke's Ella Grass and Smith's trio of feminist idols, Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and Sylvia Plath.

Their high visibility can be taken as confirmation of the theory that a "for-women-mostly" educational environment offers strength and support for later competition in a real world run by men.

Succeeding in Spite of Culture

Elaine Kendall does not warm to that feeling. She regards the achievers as "mavericks" who succeeded in spite of their Seven Sisters culture. That may be so, but they are also beneficiaries of a rigorous, liberal-arts education, which, though it may have emphasized the goals of the scholar rather than that of the job hunter, did grant its students high respect for their ability.

For these reasons, education at the Seven Sisters may have been the best preparation for an adult life embarked on without independent purpose or fixed timetables and offering unknown opportunities for the capable to seize.

Miss Kendall sees no rationale for others in coeducation from here on. She regards the current feminist interest in the women's colleges as a temporary postponement of inevitable demise, a transitional phase on the road to true equality.

Perhaps what the Sisters have demonstrated is a knack for adjusting. Moreover, the forecast of sociologists and economists have shown an embarrassing vulnerability to error. For example, a recent squiggle in the declining birthrate indicates that some of those determinedly childless women have changed their minds. What this and other signs, such as the loyal financial support of Seven Sisters alumnae, portends is not certain except perhaps to show that this valedictory may be premature.

A SPANISH PAPER PLANNED IN MIAMI

El Herald to Be Supplement to City's Largest Daily

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 28—Starting tomorrow, The Miami Herald will publish a daily Spanish-language supplement in a bilingual experiment without precedent in American journalism.

Called El Miami Herald, the supplement, a 16-to-24 page daily newspaper, will be different in appearance and content from The Herald, which, with a circulation of 400,000, is the largest newspaper in the South.

El Herald's editorial staff of 21 will concentrate on coverage of the local Latin community, and news from Latin America. The supplement's initial circulation will be 30,000. It will be distributed free to Herald subscribers of Hispanic origin, and others who request it.

15,000 New Subscriptions

Herald executives expect the venture to generate 15,000 new subscriptions and become economically viable within a year. Beverly C. Carter, the newspaper's general manager, said that national advertisers had expressed "great interest" in the new publication.

The decision to launch El Herald was made after a two-year study of the local market, and the Latin community, which has a population of more than 500,000 and is expected to reach 600,000 by 1980.

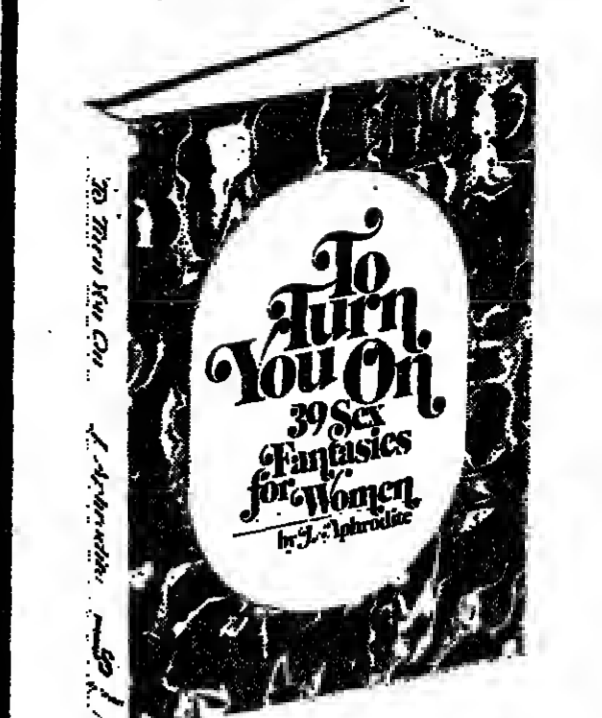
Miami's Latin Americans, 450,000 of whom are Cubans, make up one-third of the area's population. In contrast with other immigrant groups, the Cubans, while acquiring a good knowledge of English, have largely maintained their ethnic social and cultural traits, including a preference for reading and speaking Spanish.

Other Publications

Miami has one other Spanish-language daily newspaper, Diario Las Americas, which has a press run of 50,000 and a national circulation. Also published here are Replica, the nation's only Spanish-language general news weekly; Vandalades, which appears every two weeks and is distributed throughout Latin America; Buenotegar, the Spanish-language version of Good Housekeeping, and others.

The city also has one television station, and several radio stations that broadcast all-Spanish programs.

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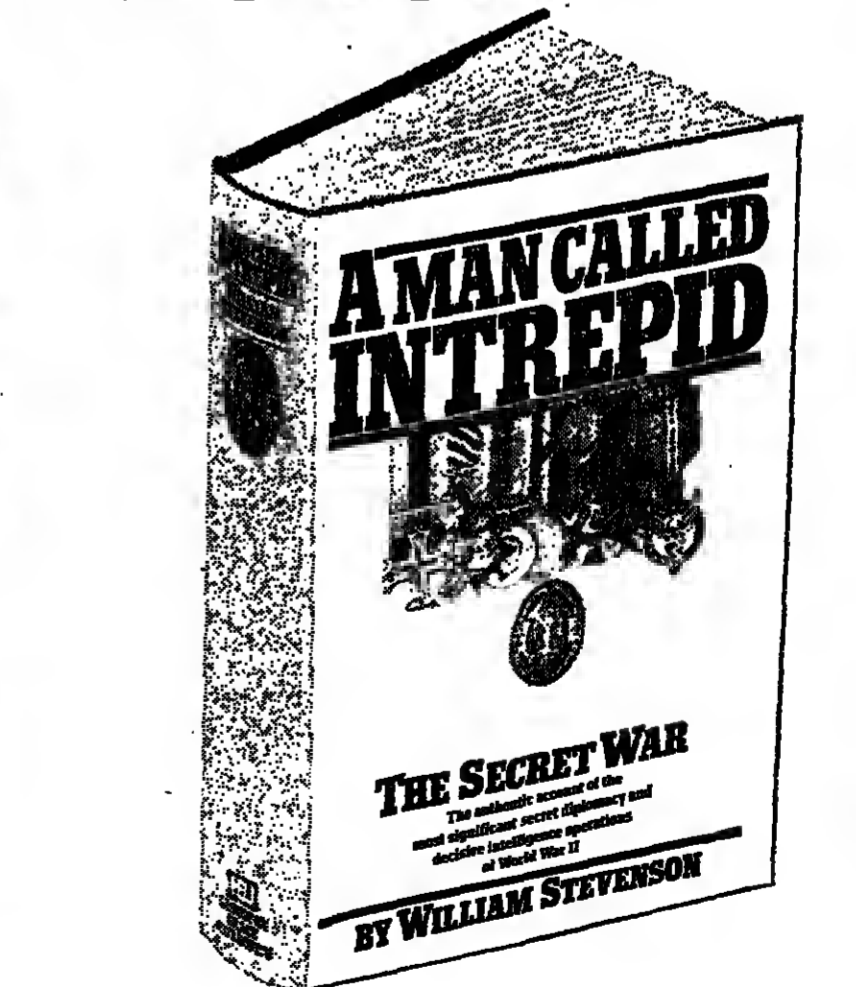
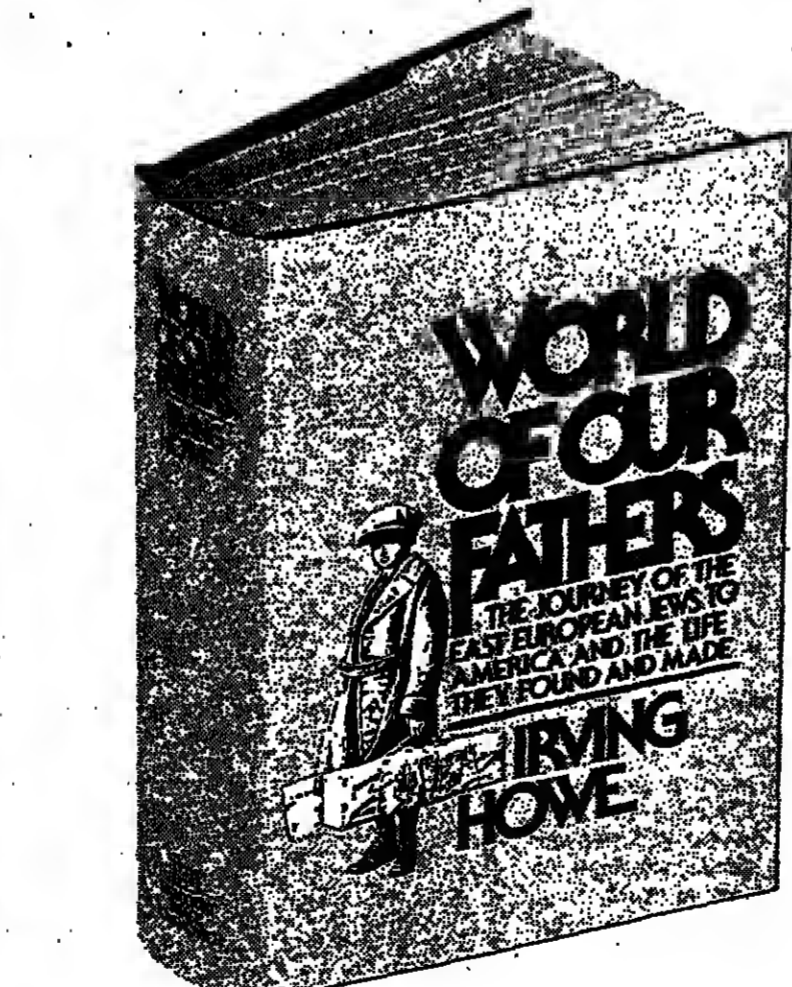
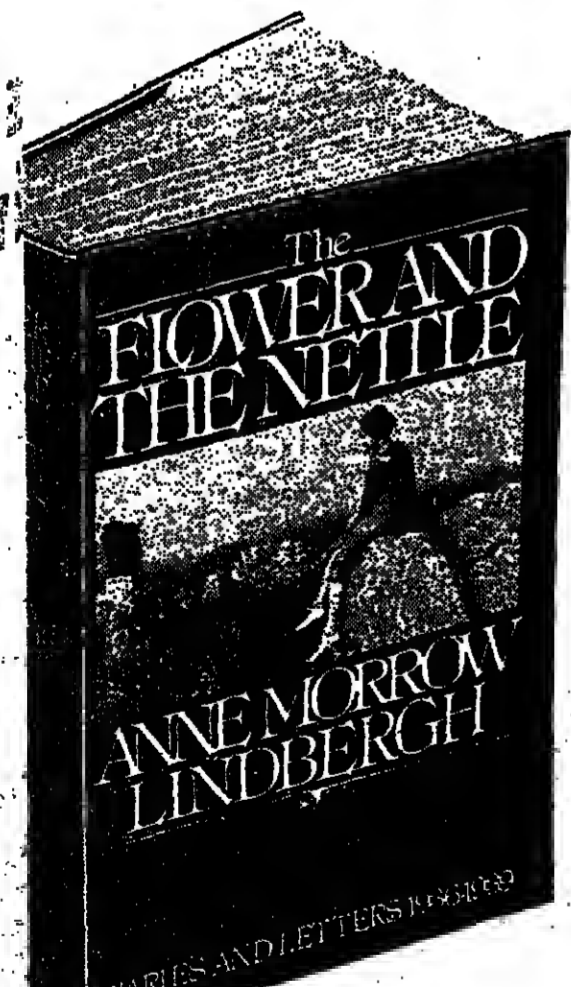
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Issues '76: The Economy

The economic disorders of recent years—particularly the rapid inflation of 1973-74 and the deep slump of 1974-75—insure that economic issues will play a major part in the 1976 Presidential election campaign. The most difficult problems facing the candidates—and the nation—are to decide what the principal economic issues really are, to set priorities for their solution and to find means of dealing with seemingly contradictory problems without aggravating one at the expense of another.

Is the primary issue unemployment—and, more broadly, the wastage of human resources? Over seven million people—nearly 8 percent of the labor force—are still out of work, after the most severe recession of the postwar period. The economy is recovering at a moderate pace, but the Administration expects fairly high unemployment rates—in excess of 6 percent—to persist for the next few years.

This will mean a long spell of much higher joblessness among particular groups—blacks and other minorities, women, young people and others with low skills and little or no work experience. Those who combine several of those attributes are in the worst shape of all. In central cities today, over half of all young people, male and female, are unemployed. Much of the social decay and high crime rates in the cities is due to the lack of jobs and the large number of people on welfare. How is this wastage of human resources to be ended—and when?

Would Government measures to reduce unemployment more swiftly—whether through overall fiscal and monetary stimulus or through specifically targeted programs, such as public works, public-service jobs, or youth employment programs—regenerate inflation? Despite the slump and wide capacity-gap that caused rates of inflation to come down from double-digit levels, inflation is still expected to run this year at an annual rate of 6 to 7 percent, which is very high by postwar standards.

Inflation also has its more severe impact on the poor, including the working poor. And high rates of inflation are likely to bring on swings to deep recession—whether these are seen as resulting from cyclical factors, such as the driving up of interest rates, or from the governmental policies taken to stop the inflation. The fiscal problems of the nation's cities and states—which cannot "print" money as the Federal Government can—are worsened by inflation, as well as by the loss of jobs.

Deciding how to deal with the double problems of unemployment and inflation is not just a technical problem in economics but involves political and social values as well. What should be the responsibility of the Federal Government for insuring "jobs for all"? Should Government be doing more to improve the housing, health and social conditions of the population, and especially the poor? Not only conservatives but many liberals are concerned lest an overcommitment of Federal resources worsen, rather than solve, social problems and sap the strength of the private economy.

However, this political shift reflects a public desire to discover a better and more effective balance between public and private responsibilities, rather than a radical excision of Government's role. All-or-nothing extremism will be dismissed as campaign demagoguery. What the nation seeks from the candidates, most of all, is clarity—clarity and honest judgment on which Federal programs ought to be expanded, which cut back or eliminated, or shifted to the states. How much Government in total does the nation need, how much can it afford—and how much is it willing to pay for? How should the costs of Government be distributed?

What will be the impact of tax changes on capital formation, and on social equity? How do immediate and long-range tax and budget plans relate to reducing both unemployment and inflation?

The impact of budget and fiscal policy must also be related to other crucial needs: to satisfy the nation's long-range energy requirements; to conserve its energy resources and improve the quality of its air, water and land; to modernize its mass transportation system; to rescue its decaying urban areas; to improve its education and health; and—in a world of dangerous military, including nuclear, threats—to safeguard the nation's defenses. There is a critical economic dimension to all these national objectives, and none of them can be solved in a year. All will require long-range thinking and, very likely, long-range planning.

The nation is looking for a clearer sense of direction from its leaders on their approach to these complex, interlocking economic, social, environmental and security issues. It needs practical, not merely ideological, answers.

Shrinking Constitution

In a significant ruling last week, the Supreme Court raised higher than ever the barriers against hearing constitutional civil rights and civil liberties cases in Federal courts. It thus continued its now clearly defined policy of diminishing the role of the Federal court system as the bulwark of the rights of American citizens.

In this case, a suit for damages was brought by a newspaper photographer whose picture was included on a Louisville police flyer which was distributed to merchants as a warning against known "active" shoplifters. The photographer had been arrested for shoplifting, but he was never prosecuted and his case was dismissed shortly after distribution of the flyer. The photographer claimed that the police had violated both his right to be presumed innocent until found guilty and his constitutional right to privacy.

The majority of the Supreme Court in an opinion by Mr. Justice Rehnquist held that "reputation" was not protected by the Constitution and therefore that citizens were not entitled to due process before state officials sullied it. To any citizen who remembers the McCarthy era, or who believes the traditional presumption of inno-

cence to be meaningful, the decision can only be deemed distressing and bizarre.

The fact that this case is part of a pattern is even more troubling than the specific result. In case after case in recent years, the Supreme Court has been telling citizens that the days of Federal Court hospitality to civil rights claims are over. The Court has been resisting class actions and the award of attorneys' fees in public interest cases and the achievement of injunctive relief from oppressive official conduct.

The Constitution is not self-enforcing. It is merely a document which seeks to impose restraints for the benefit of citizens against repressive governments. Over the last several decades, the Supreme Court has understood that the Federal judiciary must be vigilant if the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights are to have meaning.

This newspaper has often supported the Chief Justice's altogether appropriate demand that Congress grant relief to the Federal courts from the heavy burdens they are now forced to bear. We have seen merit in his request for more judges, for increased judicial salaries and for certain measures designed to limit jurisdiction in the Federal court system. We strongly reiterate that support.

But we believe that diluting the Bill of Rights by shutting the courthouse doors on citizens who have legitimate constitutional grievances is not only the worst way to cut down on the courts' caseload, but also a serious erosion of American democracy.

On Threatening Cuba . . .

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, Secretary of State Kissinger appeared to be playing down the notion of an imminent crisis with Cuba and the Soviet Union over military intervention in Africa or elsewhere. But if, as he said, "there is no urgent situation at this moment that requires a crisis decision," the Administration would be well-advised to halt the public psychological warfare campaign it has been carrying on recently against Cuba in particular.

The Pentagon statement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are participating in a National Security Council review "of possible action which might be taken with regard to Cuba" probably frightened ordinary American citizens, members of Congress and this country's allies and hemisphere neighbors at least as much as it did Moscow and Havana.

And Mr. Kissinger's flat declaration, uttered most recently in Dallas, that "the United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad" is so sweeping that it would seem to deny the Administration any operational flexibility in another crisis and to carry risks for this country as grave as those it implies for its adversaries.

What constitutes a Cuban intervention of the kind Washington would find intolerable? Clearly the massive participation of 12,000 Soviet-supplied Cuban soldiers in Angola's civil war was such an intervention. But Cuba has military missions in at least six other African or Arab countries, invited by the respective governments. They may be there for no good purpose; but they have as much right to be there as do the United States military assistance missions scattered over much of the globe.

. . . in Southern Africa

If the most probable locale for the next crisis remains southern Africa, Americans have to understand that this area offers formidable obstacles—logistical, political, moral—for any effective American action to counter Cuban involvement. Fortunately, the black governments and black liberation movements in the area have said they do not wish nor envision Cuban military action in either Rhodesia or Namibia (South-West Africa).

But the political facts of life about southern Africa ought by now to be clear to everyone. If the United States ever intervened militarily—under whatever provocation—in ways that helped bolster white minority rule in Rhodesia, Namibia or South Africa, it would alienate irreparably not merely all of black Africa but the entire nonwhite world and much of the white world as well.

It is surely Washington's recognition of the political and moral impossibility of such American intervention—plus the danger of having its bluff called in southern Africa—that has caused the Administration recently to shift its warnings about another Castroite adventure abroad to hints of action against the Cuban homeland. But here, too, the threats raise ominous questions for which no one thus far has provided any answers.

Would the Administration really contemplate another Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Would it attempt to impose a blockade of the island—as this country did under very different circumstances in 1962—knowing that such an act would command no support from any other American states, except perhaps from Somoza's Nicaragua, Stroessner's Paraguay and the Chilean junta, and would be actively opposed by our major allies?

If Fidel Castro has begun again to export his revolution in this hemisphere—as Administration spokesmen have recently hinted—it is a matter of concern to all the American states; it is even covered by the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. There are obvious targets of opportunity for the Cuban regime to exploit in the restless and poverty-stricken Caribbean countries—though a more active policy of United States assistance in that area might diminish Mr. Castro's prospects.

But until Washington can point to some overt act of Cuban intervention or aggression in Africa or the hemisphere or elsewhere, it ought to shelve a campaign of threats that many will suspect is related to President Ford's re-election drive—and that in any event is likely to make problems worse, rather than helping to solve them.

Letters to the Editor

South Korea: The Overriding Value

To the Editor:
In their March 19 letter about South Korea, Professors Reischauer and Cohen enumerated instances they perceive to be repugnant to democratic principles but failed to expound the context in which the Korean political system functions.

Since the precarious cease-fire of 1953, South Korea has had to overcome many socioeconomic hurdles resulting from scarcity of land, lack of natural resources, territorial division and disastrous wartime destruction. Without much time to waste, it had to achieve economic growth and modernization to eradicate poverty and to improve its people's standards of living, while devoting over 30 percent of its annual budget to national defense.

This rapid social change has at times created impossible demands on a Government whose administrative and resource capacities have not yet adapted or kept pace with growing and divergent needs of the modernizing population. Aberrations may occur and the traditional norms may be altered, creating much unhappiness among those who were adversely affected by the changes and who failed to benefit from them.

Professors Reischauer and Cohen fail to recognize that policy development is inseparable from changes in the underlying societal institutions and the changing demands of the society. The British social reformer

Bentham and, much earlier, the French legal sociologist Montesquieu recognized that, at the outset of the age of industrialization and urbanization, policy has to respond quickly to new social needs, and laws must harmonize with the general conditions of a country.

What is most objectionable about the letter, however, is the implication that South Korea, being a creature of the United States, may be disposed of in any way its creator may please. It is ironic that these scholars buttress their case on lofty democratic principles and reject the equally important sovereign rights of another country.

One wonders if the time has not come for big powers to jettison the old imperialistic notion of big-power domination and refrain from indulging in moral self-righteousness. It may be natural for a nation that has attempted for the past two hundred years to perfect its democratic institutions to want other nations to emulate its example, but one must remember that the overriding value of any nation-state is survival.

Perhaps two hundred years from now, if South Korea survives, this episode may be recorded in its history as an aberration in its "democratic development," parallel to many aberrations in United States history.

(Assoc. Prof.) NACK YOUNG AN
Pol. Sci., Georgia State University
Atlanta, March 24, 1976

Economics and

To the Editor:
I would be delighted of the Treasury will letter (March 18) if he meant his last paragraph of opinion and necessary and desirable system such as properly, I strongly My hope is that such fact exist on our c and that our student given the opportunit broadest possible spe

An admirable sent Mr. Simon really sup of Marxist ideas by as the teaching of it those like myself v market system?

The American Econ has a Committee o crimination chaired b Kenneth J. Arrow. It tigating complaints crimination in the (mostly firing) of co economics. Not surpi complaints received a discrimination against has complained of against advocates of I have never known faculty of the univers taught for the last 2 time I suggested hi rebuffed.

Mr. Simon wrote, many instances wher to summarily dismi prise system and to planned or non-mark economic issues. I f bias to be intolerab our academic instituti such imbalances in Most of them do av imbalance. Many av on the free enterpr courses are called ec the United States ha enterprise system six of American colleges is not against the ma in favor of it.

Nashville, Tenn.
The writer is treasur nomic Association, c Economics, Vanderbil

How the City

To the Editor:
According to the I Union Carbide decid corporate offices from suburbs partly becau dirt and congestion." this loss of 3,500 jobs until state and city o cously their job of lim stack emissions and traffic that cause air often well above the i health standards. Sad politicians are taking approach to air poll to city finances, alth real effects on the nomic health of the c

State Commerce Dyson has support Edison's proposal to sions of sulfur, altho would have cut the t hreweries that left 8x of 1 percent.

Mayor Beame oppo tion of the state's pla motive air pollution t traffic congestion grounds. But, if con portant to Union Car the more important t tribution-oriented c left the city to avo vehicles being tied up

Pollution drives aw as causing premature deterioration of propo filth in our homes. Ye officials have the gall that they must choo pocketbooks and the time that the polit make some choices a themselves are going their obligations to health from air poll March 24.]

Da
Natural Resources
New York,

As Petitions Are

To the Editor:
Your March 6 editor "mary" made a number in addition to focusi of your readers on ti primary in New York I We must, however, to your remarks conce nical challenges to del and particularly those signatures without mic which vary in some of the signatures in th books.

The Board of Election City, which has been on petition challenges week, has consistently validate any such signa general, has attempte signers' wishes and int instances expressly fori State Election Law, suc signatures.

Certainly we favor changes in the aforesaid do, and will be recon changes to the State L we have for the past s That does not mean th have discretion, we dis signers or even candida ly technical grounds.

JOSEPH J. PREWITT
New York, N.Y.
The writers are, respecti and secretary, New York of Elections.

Straphangers' Travail

To the Editor:
Under the caption "E.P.A. Gets Tough," you again belabor "the obstruction and prostitution in City Hall and Albany" for failing to reduce suto pollution by implementing "strategies" which include "imposing tolls on the Harlem and East River Bridges



and raising midtown parking fees" (editorial Feb. 24).

I would agree that public transportation would constitute a solution if it were a viable alternative. I invite you to join my daily travail from 207th Street to Canal Street on the A line of the IND system during rush hours. This trek is enjoined upon me by the impediments of driving via the remnants of the West Side "highway."

Delay between trains compounded by delay en route encapsulate the hapless passenger in filth, lack of ventilation (talk about air pollution) and a climate of fear. Dim lighting on all but the newest cars (a rare breed on this line) illuminates the ultimate in

American graffiti. And speak not of nights and weekends, in unswept trains, when the rider feels like a candidate for "From the Police Blotter" of your Metropolitan Briefs.

If you were to insist with equal vigor on the improvement of public transportation to a tolerable level as a condition precedent to dividing continuous thoroughfares (such as Broadway at 225th Street) by bridge tolls, your position would at least be comprehensible. But you would restrict us to the intolerable before amelioration is in view. And, by the way, what does the carefree motork do when the M.T.A. "floats" the proposal for eliminating weekend subway service" (letter Feb. 23 by Commissioner Schuler, State Department of Transportation)?

(Judge) BERNARD WEISS
New York, March 16, 1976

\$1 Billion Answer

To the Editor:
As the city is approaching a deficit of \$1 billion and uncollected realty, water, and sewer taxes amount to \$1 billion, I propose that the residents of buildings which are two years in arrears on city taxes be awarded title of their buildings by the city upon their payment of tax arrears. This proposal would bring income to the city, reduce citizens' living expenses as they would not be paying interest or profits to landlords, increase the standard of living for all tenants involved, and reduce and perhaps eliminate the decay and abandonment of buildings.

MARY C. SQUIRE
New York, March 18, 1976

Of Clean Air and Scarce Energy

To the Editor:
Your March 9 editorial "Showdown on Clean Air" expressed your thought that the interests of residents of the New York region would be served by maintaining pressure on the automobile manufacturers to reduce exhaust emissions.

I believe you have misinterpreted this complex issue. Residents of the New York City S.M.S.A. (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area) annually purchase about 250,000 new cars. A fuel-economy penalty of 10 percent due to emission standards in just one model year is likely to cost those residents about \$120 million and result in excess fuel use of about 200 million gallons over the life of those cars. For the nation as a whole, that same 10 percent fuel-economy penalty would result in excess fuel use of almost eight billion gallons and cost the nation's consumers about \$5 billion over the life of the cars produced in just one model year.

The available test evidence from E.P.A. and others says that similarly equipped cars suffer about a 10 percent fuel economy penalty when they are adjusted to meet the present emission standards of the State of California (0.9 g/mi HC, 9.0 g/mi CO, 2.0 g/mi NO_x) rather than the less stringent present Federal standards (1.5 g/mi HC, 15 g/mi CO, 3.1 g/mi NO_x). Admittedly, better emission and engine control systems can improve the fuel economy of the California

cars, but it is imperative to understand that those same control systems may also help to improve the fuel economy of cars meeting the Federal standards.

A second important point is that the new cars meeting the Federal emission standards produce fewer air pollutants than the older cars out on the road. The older cars are the main source of air pollution from all cars. Accordingly, air pollution due to cars in all regions of the country will decline significantly in the coming years as the older cars are scrapped.

The need to conserve nonrenewable energy resources is a matter of immense national, as well as global, significance. The New York region, which is more dependent today on insecure imported petroleum products from the O.P.E.C. world than other regions of the country and more than it was at the time of the embargo in 1973, can ill afford a wasteful energy policy, particularly when the more stringent emission standards would have a relatively small impact on air quality and public health, according to E.P.A. projections.

By continuing the current Federal standards for five years through the 1981 model year, we can save a substantial amount of imported petroleum and still have significant improvements in air quality.

HAMILTON HERMAN
Assistant Secretary of Transportation
Washington, March 16, 1976

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سكنا من الأهل

A Cointel tory

Anthony Lewis

ch 28—William Albertson, a figure in the Com- U.S.A. until 1964, document reading like nt's report to the F.B.I. car he had used. It l." appeared to be in ad ended by asking expenses."

tested that the paper had never spied for and he had himself F.B.I. informants. But ship did not believe Albertson, denouncing pigeons" for "the rul-

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out by ironic mis- a journalist asked nents about its past

AT HOME

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activities have al- t anonymous letters f civil rights sym- infidelities (and id then break up); p warfare between es and, best-known, Martin Luther King a to commit suicide, to be detailed soon : Senate intelligence

ties came to an end according to Justice als. But of course ion to forget the question now is how it such horrors do

ady been taken: the al rules by the Jus- self. Attorney Gen- Levi has approved strict the F.B.I. to ling in enforcement text logical step is rite some rules into- y form.

ce also requires an knowledge and deal lone in the Cointel ple, those who com- it be prosecuted, or are still Government

sy. The Cointel files r exactly what hap- hard to prove sp- es, and in most of limitations has General Levi has ind an appropriate ad a decision is near

otify all the victims can be identified— tely, what was done y could then decide y, or what action tie Department. At s would know—as ly would not other- , but for the ac- that paper.

on a widow said the had never expected "and I don't think cept for Watergate." iveness is one lesson e other is the need pect the law. In the Albertson, officials emselves to punish violated no law. His ular. But the prin- in the Constitution, said, is "not free who agree with us the thought that we

Lockheed Cover-Up?

By Jerome Alan Cohen

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Is the United States Government covering up the full story behind Lockheed's \$12 billion payoffs in Japan?

The suspicions of the Japanese people are increasing daily. This is casting a pall on our vital relationship with Japan. Yet in the United States little attention has focused on our Government's strange behavior.

As the Lockheed scandal quietly began to brew last fall, the State Department took the position that to release the names of foreign Government officials involved would harm our international relations. Indeed, in December, Lockheed's lawyer, former Secretary of State William P. Rogers, prevailed upon Henry A. Kissinger to persuade the Federal District Court to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from disclosing the names.

Fortunately, the court order could not bind Senator Frank Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which in early February courageously exposed Lockheed's large-scale bribery. Unfortunately it did not require Lockheed executives to disclose the names of implicated Japanese Government officials but only identified private middlemen. Particularly in questioning by Senator Charles Percy, the subcommittee took elaborate precautions not to identify these officials.

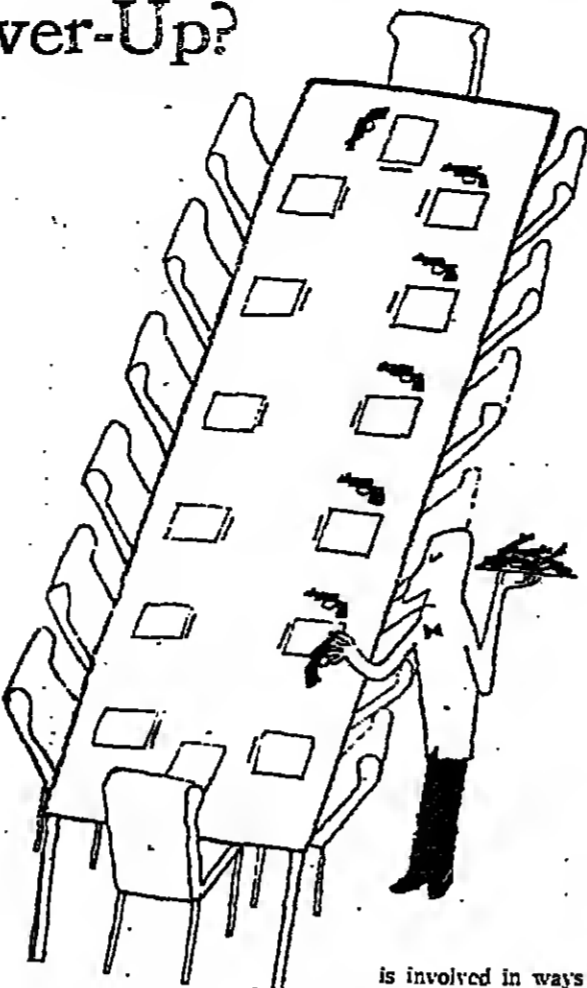
The subcommittee's disclosure created an uproar in Japan and an unprecedented national demand, formally endorsed by the Parliament and by Prime Minister Takeo Miki, that the United States turn over all relevant information, including the names of Japanese officials. For a few days Mr. Kissinger persisted in the position that to do so would harm our relations with Japan. The fact, however, was that our refusal to make the data available was actually doing great harm to relations with Japan. Moreover, the subcommittee was threatening to subpoena the names from Lockheed, an action it finally took last Thursday.

Under these pressures, after a period of waffling, the State Department switched to a second line of defense. Of course, we would turn over the names, Deputy Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll told Senator William Proxmire's Banking Committee, but only after the S.E.C. had completed its investigation. This would take at least six months, he informed an infuriated Mr. Proxmire.

This new line proved so provocative to Japanese public opinion that the State Department was forced to soften it immediately and offer a third rationalization for foot-dragging.

We are prepared to share the names with Japan on a confidential basis, President Ford wrote Prime Minister Miki, but only under conditions guaranteed only that there would be no interference with the S.E.C. investigation but also that there would be no unfair damage to the reputations of the officials involved.

Arrangements recently concluded with Japan's Justice Department provide that Japanese law-enforcement agencies will not be permitted to disclose the names of any officials unless



and until the Government institutes legal proceedings against them. Moreover, the United States will test Japan's compliance by only gradually transmitting the names.

These very strict conditions, which would prevent the Japanese Parliament from using the information for its own investigation, have enraged broad segments of Japanese opinion. In view of the Japanese Government's dismal record in pursuing the legal responsibility of high officials implicated in previous scandals, the Japanese people are understandably skeptical that the names of any high officials bribed by Lockheed will be made public in the near future, if at all.

Moreover, many have asked, should the United States try to tell the Japanese people how they ought to use information essential to the cleansing of their own political process? Is it for us to determine how Japan should weigh the conflicting claims, on the one hand, of the need of the Parliament and the people to avoid a cover-up and, on the other, the need to protect Japanese officials from unfair publicity?

In the background, of course, lurks United States concern that the Lockheed case if mishandled might rock our most important ally's Government out of office and confront Japanese democracy with its first great postwar crisis.

Yet our own Government's behavior seems inexplicably to be compounding the risk by increasing popular pressure upon the ruling party.

In Japan the suspicion is growing that the United States has more at stake than meets the eye. Two hypotheses have emerged. One is that the Central Intelligence Agency

Quality and Equality

By Jaroslav Pelikan

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"This university is an equal opportunity employer"—such an assurance appears in the advertisements and announcements with which we now solicit nominations and applications for faculty positions.

But despite some stellar appointments that we have been able to make, the results of our search too often prove to be a disappointment to ourselves and to anyone who truly believes in the principle of equal opportunity; for when we apply our usual standards of scholarly quality, we may end up with a list that includes no candidates at all from minority groups. This is not true in every instance, nor in every discipline.

But in many areas of the humanities and social sciences and in most areas of the natural sciences, there will often be few if any names that can stand up under such scrutiny. Quality versus equality: Must we choose?

There are those who insist that we must and that our choice must, for the sake of equal opportunity, temporarily compromise the requirement of academic excellence. After all, one has to begin somewhere to break the vicious circle of injustice, and a reduction in the scholarly demands for faculty appointments, at least for a while, is a form of reparation for the sins of the past and a declaration of moral intent for the future.

Eventually, so it is hoped, an academic "operation bootstraps" of this kind will also raise standards. Besides, the wanted criteria of academic performance and scientific achievement are themselves culturally determined or even shaped with implicitly racist presuppositions.

For all of their superficial persuasiveness, it is such arguments as these that turn out to be racist in their presuppositions, implying as they do that members of racial minorities should not be required (or cannot be expected) to live up to the same definitions of superiority in scholarship that apply to others.

This is a slur that no one who is pledged to equal opportunity can countenance. It is also an utterly self-defeating strategy, for it debases the

currency in the very process of passing it around. No responsible university can embark on such a policy of quotas or reverse discrimination.

Nor ought the sanctions of the Federal Government be used to impose equality at the cost of quality. On the other hand, if the object of affirmative action is to be the achievement of genuine equality of opportunity, there is one strategy that can move us toward the intended result. We must do something to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the available pool of candidates for academic positions. But that requires a gestation period that cannot be foreshortened by all the good will and all the bureaucratic pressure in the world.

If the university is to be an equal-opportunity employer, we need to make graduate study available to an increasing number of applicants from minority groups. The promise of equality in faculty appointments will remain a cruel hoax until all the various disciplines of the graduate school are able to recruit and to retain such applicants. There is a dismaying shortage of college seniors from minority groups applying to graduate school. Like upwardly mobile generations before them, they are choosing law and medicine rather than research and teaching.

But there is also dismayingly little being done to make research and teaching a more attractive option to the very best among these young people. I am gratified that the programs of minority recruitment in various graduate schools, including ours, have been moderately successful.

What we do on our own, however, needs the support, moral and financial, of those who share our conviction that quality is ultimately the only reliable path to equality. Private philanthropy and public policy have an opportunity here to achieve a great deal for a relatively small investment.

No, we do not have to choose between quality and equality, but we do have to choose a course of action that will be rigorous in its standards precisely because of its commitment to the goal of achieving, at long last, liberty and justice for all.

Jaroslav Pelikan is dean of the Yale University Graduate School.

Nixon on His Knees

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Nixon-hatred, that most profitable of media exploitations, reaches a crescendo this week with (1) the glorification of film of reporters-turned-mindreaders Woodward and Bernstein, and (2) the publication of their latest journalistic work, which purports to be an account of the fallen President's last days in the White House.

What motivates such outpourings of vitriol? "We had to make a lot of it up, but there's two million bucks in it," said one of the writers. (Actually, I doubt whether either of them said that, but somebody once told me that he overheard somebody else say that Woodward said something remotely like that at a party, which—by the way, Post-Newsweek reportorial standards—means it can be turned into direct quotation and be accepted as true.)

More important, why is there such a ready market for even the most specious guesswork that Richard Nixon was a drunken, carpet-pounding maniac toward the end of his term? The answer is the need of many people to cover up their guilt feelings. Now that the nation has learned that the power-abuses of the Kennedy-Johnson era were greater both in scope and intensity than even the worst excesses of the Nixon years—and now that there is evidence that the Democratic National Committee knew of plans for the Watergate break-in six weeks in advance—there is a requirement for a heavy dose of reassurance that it was right to strike Nixon down. To anesthetize their consciences they have to keep telling each other that he was Evil Incarnate. They have to insist he was dangerously demented.

Consider the moment that the Post-Newsweek set believes proves beyond doubt that President Nixon had gone bananas. In the small Lincoln sitting room, alone with Henry Kissinger, the embattled President is reported to have said: "Henry, you are not a very orthodox Jew, and I am not an orthodox Quaker, but we need to pray." And then, according to this report, "Nixon got down on his knees. Kissinger felt he had no alternative but to kneel down, too."

How square. How cloyingly pious. How insufferably un-Georgetown. Can you imagine any person in his right mind, the target of more intense and extended abuse than any American in this century, turning to prayer?

And worst of all—to actually fall to one's knees? That's a bit thick, isn't it? You won't find Katharine Graham, or J.F.K.'s Ben Bradlee, or Woodward and Bernstein, getting down on their knees to pray—they're not religious fanatics. To get down on your knees when your world is coming apart

must be a mark of mental instability.

Perhaps that incident never happened, but was one of those dramatic moments put in to hypo sales: in that case, Henry Kissinger is the innocent victim of false attribution. Perhaps Larry Eagleburger, the Kissinger aide who is made to appear the main source, is telling the truth when he insists he was present the only time his boss talked to Woodward and Bernstein, and neither he nor his boss ever said one word to them about that.

And yet I hope that the Nixon-on-his-knees episode—reported, third-hand, and distorted to fit the authors' bestselling thesis—has some basis in truth. Even the ending: "Kissinger thought he had finished. But the President did not rise. He was weeping..."

Fretty outty, huh? Obviously the man in tears was bonkers. Strong men who wear 'round the beard, and in no mental shape to be in positions of power. What we need in the Oval Office are men of real plastic, with

ESSAY

ice water in their veins, who will never shed a tear under any circumstances—cool men, preferably agnostic, who would never embarrass associates by leaving them "no alternative" but to pray.

Post-Newsweek writers and editors have every right to revile a show of reverence and claim it as proof that Richard Nixon was out. If they were to present it—as Irving Stone does—as "fictionalized biography" that would be honest. But what is proper for a dramatist is a rip-off for a journalist.

Who is really sick in this situation? Is it the writers squeezing their last few million dollars out of Watergate, who make a mockery of historical reporting by putting quotation marks around remarks that their secondary sources never heard spokeo?

Is it the reader or viewer, uncomfortable with the mounting evidence that a moral double standard kissed one Presidency and killed another, who desperately seeks a fix in film and print to get those hatred-juices flowing?

Or was it the imperfect man who was President, trusting in the decency and discretion of his closest adviser, who fell to his knees and humbled himself before God—and, tears in his eyes, cried out for some answer to why he could not be allowed to fulfill his dream of being the world's peacemaker?

In judging that man at that moment as worthy only of jeers and snickers, the profiteers of Watergate—and all those addicts who crave a loving spoonful of fresh hatred—judge themselves.

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Transport Workers Union Was Born and Achieved Its Maturity on the City's Subway and Bus System

By DAMON STETSON

They are motormen and conductors, bus drivers and mechanics, maintenance men and changemakers, inspectors and porters. They are the city's bus and subway workers.

Their average salary is \$13,700, and with overtime and allowances, \$16,541. They used to be predominantly Irish, but now more than half of them are black or Hispanic.

They are the 32,000 members of Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union who are currently engaged in crucial negotiations for a new contract with the Transit Authority to replace the one expiring at midnight Wednesday.

The union, which has a history of militancy, also has a traditional policy of "no contract, no work." With the deadline close at hand and no solution as yet of the important noosey issue, Matthew Guinan, the stocky, low-key president of the T.W.U., says there is no disposition to relax this long-established policy, but he remains hopeful of a settlement.

1934 Conference

It was in the Depression days of the 1930's that the union had its beginnings. Bus and subway and streetcar workers were putting in weeks of 70 to 84 hours. Blacks were given only the most menial jobs.

The late Michael J. Quill, a ticket agent (Pass No. 3355) and six friends met in a Columbus Circle cafeteria in

TRANSIT WORKERS AUTHORIZE STRIKE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

out; some of the city's colleges were closed, and many companies arranged for pool pickups of their employees at suburban points and at Pennsylvania Station, Grand Central Terminal and the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

The Mayor also issued a statement yesterday that declared: "A strike against the transit system at this time could have disastrous consequences for the city's economy. An orderly settlement of this dispute, therefore, is essential to the city's economic recovery."

"I urge in the strongest terms that negotiators for the Transit Authority and the Transit Workers Union intensify their effort to reach an equitable settlement within the framework of our current fiscal restraints," he added.

Need for New Ideas

Vincent D. McDonnell, the chairman of the State Mediation Board, who is also chairman of the three-man panel mediating the dispute, said after the strike vote had been announced:

"This is by far the toughest negotiation since the 1966 strike. Unless some new ideas for resolution are generated, the crisis will escalate right up to the strike deadline of 12:01 A.M. next Thursday."

The present negotiations have been complicated by the fiscal problems of the city, which in the past has given financial assistance to the Transit Authority. Mayor Beame has said that the city has no more money to help the agency.

The state, which has also provided assistance for the authority in the past, is now plagued by its own financial problems and is reducing future aid. Moreover, the state has frozen wage raises for all public employees.

The authority already faces a deficit of \$332 million, without including future wage increases.

One avenue that has been explored is the possibility of a substantial cost-of-living increase, in lieu of a wage rise. Cost-of-living adjustments are not prohibited by the wage freeze.

Whatever increase is negotiated would have to be approved by the State Emergency Financial Control Board. The board has not been involved in the negotiations and has said that it has no intention of participating in them.

The resolution adopted yesterday said that there had been no progress in the negotiations between Local 100 of the union and the Transit Authority or with five private bus lines with which the union has been bargaining for several months.

The union's resolution asserted that "despite the exhaustive efforts of union negotiators and a three-man panel of skilled and experienced negotiators, there has been absolutely no offer forthcoming from the transit managements." The resolution then authorized the union's negotiators to take "any and all action" necessary to win an acceptable collective-bargaining contract with the authority and the private lines.

As a result of attending the meeting, about 35 bus drivers were late to work yesterday afternoon, according to the Transit Authority, which said the tardiness forced the cancellation of 19 runs from the Kingsbridge garage, at 4065 10th Avenue, and 15 from the Coliseum garage, at 1100 East Tremont Avenue, in the Bronx.

Initial decisions by the garage supervisors to keep the tardy drivers from working the remaining portions of their shifts were quickly overruled by the Authority's weekend supervisor, according to a spokesman, who said that by 5 P.M. all of the tardy drivers were at work and that both garages were maintaining full schedules.

April 1934 and talked and planned and laid the ground-work for a program in the transit field to beat what they called "the misery, the labor spies, the blacklists, the firings, the yellow-dog contracts, the discrimination."

By July 1935 the young T.W.U. was strong enough to test its muscles to what became known as the "squeeze" strike against the I.R.T. Six car cleaners—all T.W.U. members—refused to speed up the cleaning of windows by using 14-inch squeegees instead of 10-inch ones. The men were discharged, but a two-day strike resulted in their reinstatement.

To this day the union continues to battle to preserve jobs, improve work procedures and hold on to gains in working conditions that it has fought for. In the current round of bargaining, in which the Authority has been seeking changes in work rules that would increase efficiency, Mr. Guinan has repeatedly emphasized that "there's no way transit workers are going to give up what they've striven for."

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There was another critical front in the early years of the union. It was a sit-in in a BMT powerhouse in January 1937 that again rallied member support throughout the system. By the end of the year the union had bargaining contracts

for 33,000 workers. From there the union went on to organize transport workers throughout the country, airline employees from stewardesses and stewards to skycaps, cargo handlers and flight dispatchers, and even maintenance workers at Columbia University.

Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority. Over the years, Mr. Quill used his acid Irish tongue as a weapon and often, in flamboyant fashion, made threats in negotiations that caused mayors to quake, public authorities to tremble and populations of cities—New York City in particular—to shudder at the thought of walking to work.

However, more often than not Mr. Quill, more bluster than bite, worked out a settlement. There was a city-shaking exception. It came at 5 A.M. on New Year's day 1966, when Mr. Quill called out his New York subway and bus workers and paralyzed the city's economic and social life for 12

chaotic days. That was a strike to remember, and almost every one does. As Mr. Quill, Mr. Guinan and other leaders of the union were about to be taken to jail for violating the state law against public-employee strikes, Mr. Quill thundered in words that have gone down in New York's transit history. "The judge can drop dead in his black robes and we would not call off the strike."

Mr. Guinan, who became president of the T.W.U. after Mr. Quill's death in 1966, is as Irish as Mr. Quill, but he has chosen to walk quietly but nonetheless firmly. He prefers to talk of solutions rather than threats, but in the clutch he is

tough. Yet his adversaries call him a reasonable man. In the current negotiations Mr. Guinan feels that he and Mr. Van Riper have the full support of the big Local 100 membership—as was evident at yesterday's rally. There have been attempts in the past to split the union along racial lines, but a group of rank-and-file members who were openly active several years ago have quieted down and their leader has retired.

In last December's Local 100 election there was no opposition to the leadership of Mr. Van Riper and his fellow officers. Both in the international and in the local, officials point out,

the black and Hispanic membership is reflected in Roosevelt black is secretary of the international. Faulding, another recording secretary. Many of the middle officials are black.

Mr. Guinan, who clear his absolute attention to obtain economic improve members, was asked day if he would go along with increase, as state recently agreed to do. "They don't have we have," he said, "we're looking for shake."

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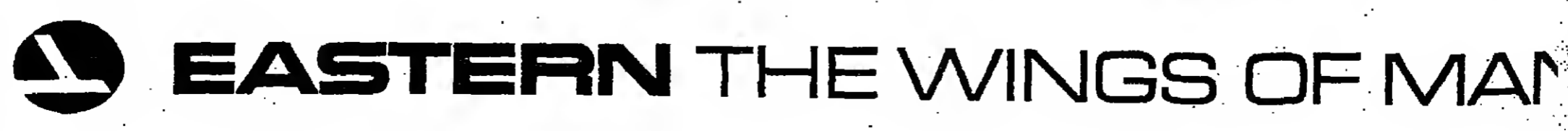
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Free 'Action' Services a Help To Consumers—Well, to Some

By FRANCES CERRA

After you've complained to the manager, written to the chairman of the board, contacted the Better Business Bureau, made carbons of your letter and sent them to the attorney general, the local consumer affairs department, Ralph Nader and President Ford's consumer adviser—after you've done all these things and still your problem is unresolved, where can you turn?

Each week, more than 6,000 New Yorkers turn to one of the television or radio help centers or newspaper "action" columns operated in or around New York City.

A handful of their stories get wide attention as they are dramatically narrated by television personalities like Gerardo Rivera, or published matter-of-factly in, for example, the "Help!" column of The Long Island Press. Almost invariably, these are success stories in which the power of the press has apparently gotten action.

But most of the 6,000 problems a week never become the subject of published or broadcast stories. What happens to those complainants?

Interviews with the people who run seven of the largest media-connected help services in the area, as well as with business and government officials who deal with the services, indicated that if the problems stem from red tape or a computer mix-up, they are likely to be solved. Any of the services can probably get action on a delayed Social Security check, for example.

But the interviews also showed that some of the help centers are so understaffed that they rarely give personal attention to complaints, never mediate disputes and rarely follow up to see if a complainant has been satisfied.

Despite their blatant invitations to the public to present them with any kind of complaint, these operations steer clear of such problems as whether a home improvement contractor did indeed borech that

Continued on Page 57, Column 1



Ms and staff members at WMCA, where she founded Call for Action, the first broadcast help service in the country, in 1963

Table with 7 columns: Name, Number of complaints per week, Access, Staff size, Type of staff, Routine method of handling complaints, Personal follow-up. Rows include WABC-TV Eyewitness News Help Center, WNEW-TV 'Action reporter' Chris Jones, Daily News action line, WNBC-TV Action 4, Channel 13 Help Center, L.I. Press 'Help!' column, and WMCA Call for Action.

Rolls-Royce, Unflattered by Imitation, Sues

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN
Promoters say it fulfills a car owner's inner need for "European" luxury at a fraction of the

tractors say it is a disgusting and pretentious bid to capitalize on a name of established prestige. Nearly everyone agrees that it is hard to tell the difference between the stainless steel radiator grill and hood ornament on a Rolls-Royce from those on a so-called "customizing" kit put out by a Miami manufacturer.

It, sold by Custom Cloud Motors, Inc., for about \$10,000, contains a grill, a hood ornament, tail lights and fender and hood parts that attach to late 1960s Chevrolet Monte Carlo, a car that sells for \$10,000 to \$17,000.

130 Kits Sold
130 of the kits have been sold since they went on the market last fall, converting Chevy body shapes into the look of the Rolls-Royce, a status that may cost \$40,000 or more.

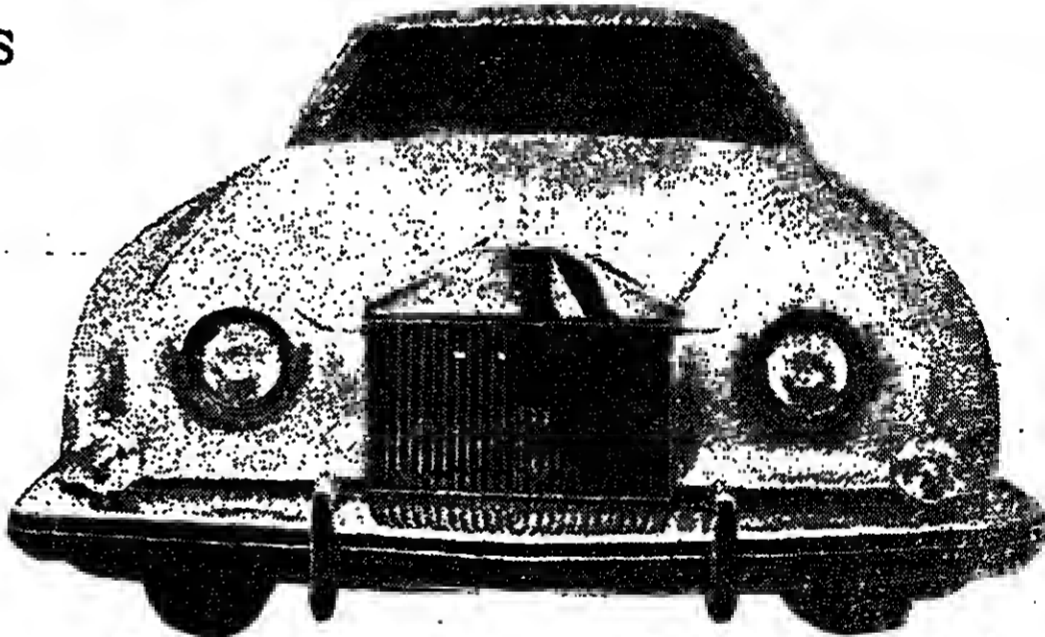
and the other "Custom-CC-Cloud." Even the use of the word "Cloud" is reminiscent of "Silver Cloud," one of Rolls-Royce's most popular former models.

"What they took was everything but the words 'Rolls-Royce' themselves," said Ronald J. Lehrman, a lawyer who took the company's case to court.

Rolls-Royce charged that copycat kit makers had infringed on trademarks for its grill, hood ornament and insignia. In support of the claim, it said a survey of 100 people shown a picture of the "Custom Cloud" found 65 who called it a Rolls.

Preliminary Injunction
In Federal Court here last week, Judge Thomas P. Griesa agreed "without hesitation" and issued a preliminary injunction barring Custom Cloud from manufacturing and marketing look-alikes of the trademarked items pending a trial on the Rolls-Royce lawsuit.

The judge declared: "This is an obvious case where the promoters of a new product are attempting to deceptively capitalize upon the well-established reputation of another party, built up over long years of dealings with the public and based upon a large expenditure of money and effort both in the production of their product and in advertising."



A Chevrolet Monte Carlo altered with a customizing kit to look like a Rolls-Royce

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New York Times
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News Summary and Index

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Hopes for an early cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war faded after the failure of meetings yesterday in Damascus between President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Kamal Jumblat, the pivotal figure in the leftist-Muslim alliance in Lebanon. Leftist forces, who believe that they have the military advantage, increased their pressure on two fronts, provoking sharp fighting. [Page 1, Column 1.]

National

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation burglarized the New York City offices of the Socialist Workers Party and its affiliated organizations at least 92 times from 1960 to 1966, according to F.B.I. reports that were obtained by the party in a long-running civil suit against the Government. The reports contradict an assertion by the Justice Department that the party had never been the object of burglaries by Federal agents. [1:1-2.]

Peter Camejo, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, said that New York City officials "provided police protection for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 'second-story men' in burglarizing his Trotskyite party's headquarters from 1960 to 1966. [1:3.]

Jimmy Carter appears to have obtained extraordinarily broad and diverse support from Democrats all over the country through his primary victories, according to a CBS News poll by The New York Times and CBS News. The poll also tends to dispel doubts, at least in terms of the constituency Mr. Carter attracts and how they perceive him, that he is not in the mainstream of the party and to counter claims by his rivals that he cannot be elected. [1:4.]

Metropolitan

More than 4,000 employees of the City Transit Authority voted to strike Thursday morning if they did not obtain a satisfactory contract. They voted unanimously for a resolution empowering the officers of the Transport Workers Union to invoke the union's no-work policy. This step is traditional with the union on the Sunday preceding the expiration of its contract. [1:8.]

When combined with Social Security benefits, pension plans for New York City and New York State employees provide many re-

tires with a net income after taxes that is greater than their income in their last work year, according to a study of public employee pensions by the Twentieth Century Fund. The study says that "more net income for not working than for working is out a policy that can endure for long" when taxpayers learn about it. The study proposes changes that would integrate government pensions and Social Security benefits so that the combined benefits could equal but not exceed a final year's take-home pay. It also recommends that all state and city employees be required to belong to the Social Security System and that withdrawals of public employees from the system be barred. [1:6-7.]

Mayor Beame will join Governor Carey in Albany today in a last-ditch round of negotiations with legislators and their leaders to dissuade them from overriding Mr. Carey's veto of the Stavisky bill. The bill would require the city to continue spend the same proportion of its expense budget on the schools as it did over the three years preceding the fiscal crisis. The Legislature is under strong pressure by parents and teachers to override the measure. Efforts by the city's political leaders and fiscal officials to get a compromise measure failed. [1:5.]

In the first two years of the state's tougher narcotics law, which was directed mainly at drug traffickers, 891 persons were sentenced to prison terms, but only 31 received the maximum penalty of 15 years to life. Of those convicted of the most serious crimes—Class A felony counts—860 received the mandatory minimum prison terms of one year or six years. State records show that the longest terms, 15 years or more, were given to what seemed to be minor drug dealers, not the major traffickers. [1:6-7.]

Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, declaring himself in an interview to be the most urban-oriented of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, proposed a series of Federal programs to ease New York City's financial burdens and stem urban blight. Mr. Udall, who had campaigned in Congress for Federal aid to New York, said, "It's simply critical that New York not go down the drain." The interview is the first of a series with the three candidates in the New York Presidential primary who have delegates running in almost all of the 39 Congressional districts. [1:2-3.]

The Other News

International

French university students assault reforms. Page 2
1,000 Basque priests support workers. Page 3
Israel departs 2 West Bank candidates. Page 3
German bias against black G.I.'s persists. Page 6
Egypt bids Arabs send force to Lebanon. Page 6
Portuguese armed forces plan new role. Page 7
Peiking reports finding ancient code of law. Page 8
Freed American tells of torture in Argentina. Page 9
Argentine junta names 6-man Cabinet. Page 9
Ulster deadlock embitters Protestants. Page 10
Kissinger warnings seen as tactical moves. Page 12
Mansfield is wary of U.S. Africa stand. Page 13

Government and Politics

State primary leaves Democrats leaderless. Page 21
Reagan's Carolina victory laid to TV speech. Page 22
Reagan is speaker at G.O.P. dinner in Virginia. Page 22
Jackson sets fast pace in campaign here. Page 24
Udall says he would be Carter running mate. Page 25

General

Democrats raise funds at a "circus sideshow." Page 18
Lawsuit challenges Rolls-Royce imitation. Page 31
Fairfield entertains 10,000th foreign visitor. Page 31
"Action" services a help to some consumers. Page 31
Metropolitan Briefs. Page 33
Community pressure on prostitution grows. Page 33
New Lincoln hospital is opened in Bronx. Page 33
Brooklyn G.O.P. chief to fight conflicts decree. Page 33

Industry and Labor

Transport union here has grown, changed. Page 30

Health and Science

Device promises cheap energy from water. Page 32

Quotation of the Day

"It was a great season and we had a lot of fun."
—Kerry Hadzava, a student, on the Rutgers basketball team's first loss of the year. [1:7.]

Religion

Cardinal Cooke addresses Masons' group. Page 31
Amusements and the Arts
Book on Seven Sister colleges reviewed. Page 27
"Medal of Honor" relives Vietnam trauma. Page 35
Newark's Symphony Hall reopens with opera. Page 36
Cabellé and Pavarotti excel in "Böhème." Page 36
Secord concert given by Jazz Ensemble. Page 35
Arts research center sets benefit. Page 36
Emmylou Harris sings at the Beacon. Page 36
Richard Stillwell—part of special breed. Page 38
Two share first place in Met opera auditions. Page 38
Book series weaving a tapestry of states. Page 38
Seton Hall radio station wins a Peabody. Page 58
Scall fears loss of oews perspective. Page 59
Going Out Guide. Page 38
About New York. Page 58
Family/Style
Blue-collar women—Pioneers in Detroit. Page 34
They wear their art on their shirts. Page 34
De Gustibus: Broccoli di rape issue. Page 34
Obituaries
Spencer B. Eddy, public servant, racing aide. Page 32
Richard Arlen, star of first Oscar film. Page 32
Business and Financial
U.S. pressing drive against company bribery. Page 45
Analysts favor trucking industry's outlook. Page 45
Price strength displayed by bond market. Page 45
Durable goods' resurgence benefits Sears. Page 45
Personal Finance: Expenses for travel. Page 45
Arab part of U.S. oil imports has grown. Page 45

Ford to name bribery panel this week. Page 45

Advertisements News Personal Finance Dividends Mutual Funds

Sports

U.S. high school gymnast tops world stars. Page 40
Minnesota bulldog is named best at Chicago. Page 40
Green winner by 5 shots for 3d victory in row. Page 41
Regazzoni wins first U.S. Grand Prix West. Page 41
An Act is victor in Santa Anita Derby. Page 41
Celtics beat Knicks, clinch division title. Page 41
Indiana, Michigan play for title tonight. Page 41
Comoros vanquishes Tanner in net final. Page 41
Rangers turn back Scouts at Garden, 4-2. Page 42
Yanks step up the bidding for Messersmith. Page 43
Mets absorb 5th straight loss, 9-0. Page 43
Man in the News
King Hussein ibn Talal of Jordan. Page 4
Editorials and Comment
Editorials and Letters. Page 28
Anthony Lewis: a case from the Cointelpro files. Page 29
William Safire on Nixon prayer episode. Page 29
Jerome Alan Cohen on the Lockheed scandal. Page 29
Jaroslav Pelikan: quality vs. equal opportunity. Page 29
News Analysis
Bernard Gwertzman assesses Kissinger warnings. Page 12
R. W. Apple Jr. on Reagan's problems. Page 24

Cooke Gives Speech, First by a Cardinal, To a Masons' Group

Terence Cardinal Cooke, the first Roman Catholic prelate of that rank to address a major assembly of Masons, said yesterday that his appearance before some 3,000 members of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was a "joyful event" on the "road of friendship" between the Roman Catholic Church and the Masonic fraternity.

The Cardinal was the principal speaker at the 31st annual "dedication breakfast" of New York State Masoco in the New York Hilton Hotel.

In his formal talk, Cardinal Cooke "lamented" past estrangements between "our ancestors" and "some clerics."

"Whatever happened in the past," he said, "should not stand between us and the future."

The Cardinal was referring to a series of papal condemnations of the Masonic order that began in 1738 when Pope Clement XII labeled Masons both atheistic and anti-Catholic.

It was not until 1968 that the Vatican discarded the ancient decrees under which Roman Catholics were excommunicated for becoming Masons, although the fraternal order never prohibited Catholics from applying for membership.

A move to re-evaluate the church's position on Freemasonry began during the Second Vatican Council, which ended in 1965.

Today, many Roman Catholics are affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Before breakfast at the hotel, the Masons attended early services at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and 50th Street, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 55th Street and the Conservative Synagogue, Second Avenue and 55th Street.

After worship, the three congregations joined in a procession to the New York Hilton.

CORRECTION

An article about mock arbitration at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in The New York Times last Thursday stated that Otto Preminger had consumed three martinis. He did not drink any liquor.

Experts Dispute Contention That Device Can Extract Cheap Energy From Water

By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, March 28—A machine that its developers contend can extract cheap energy from water has been tested here and has touched off a flurry of speculation on Wall Street, a Federal investigation of possible stock manipulation, and virtually unanimous skepticism from scientists who say the machine cannot do what its inventors say it can.

Its inventors say the device separates tap water, in a continuous, self-sustaining reaction with virtually no outside energy, into its two component parts—oxygen and hydrogen, a fuel that can be used to heat homes or power automobiles without pollution.

Scientists who were questioned say such a machine is theoretically impossible, but developers insist recent tests have shown its feasibility. Rumors of the invention have caused wild trading in the stock of one company associated with the device, as well as an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Last week, officials of two commercial testing laboratories said that in preliminary reports, they had examined and tested the device and that, as the inventors contend, it produced combustible hydrogen as well as oxygen from water, for periods of 19 and 30 minutes.

Yesterday, a reporter watched water, apparently from the municipal supply system of a suburban community here, was piped into the prototype device, a stainless steel box somewhat larger than a big trunk. A few knobs were turned, and a jet of flaming gas shot out of a tube and kept burning until the machine was turned off about 15 minutes later.

It was impossible to determine if flammable gas or other energy sources had been concealed in the box, or whether the demonstration was a hoax in any other way. However, Sam Leach, the machine's 61-year-old inventor, said that, except for electricity necessary to initiate the process, the energy from the reaction had come from the water itself.

Specialists Skeptical
"The water is being split into hydrogen and oxygen," he asserted. "The reaction is self-sustaining."

When the few details known about the process were explained to a half dozen of the country's leading specialists in hydrogen energy technology, everyone said the device could not operate as the inventors contended. Several called it a fraud.

The dream of liberating the energy of hydrogen in every drop of water has excited scientists for at least a century and has accelerated in the last three years. A discovery of a cheap hydrogen-oxygen separation system would obviously have enormous impact on world economics, industry, and the balance of power.

It has long been known that hydrogen and oxygen can be split by applying great amounts of energy. High school chemistry students observed the process in electrolysis, in which an electric current passes through water containing a salt or alkali and separates oxygen and hydrogen.

Nuclear reactors have also been used to do the job. Every method requires the use of far

more energy to obtain hydrogen than that derived from it. Mr. Leach, a well-to-do, reclusive Southern California inventor who says he has more than 70 patents, accused other researchers of "tunnel vision" in failing to apply generally known principles to the problem that he says he has solved.

"As described to me, the system violates the principles of thermodynamics," said Dr. Bernard M. Abraham of the Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill. "You can't get something for nothing; there's no way they can do it."

"You can't get anymore energy," said Dr. R. H. Wentorf, a physical chemist in the General Electric Company's research and development center at Schenectady, N.Y. "It's very cautious about it, some trick is being used."

Scientists were expected to be skeptical. "Sure, they've got a magic machine—they put something in it called 'dreamium,'" scoffed a scientist at the California Institute of Technology.

"We expect them to say we can't do it," said Morris Minin, who founded and then sold the national Budget Rent-A-Car Company, and who with his family owns rights to the technology for all applications except bombing. "But they're wrong, and we'll prove it."

The researchers who were interviewed said there were several ways to stage a demonstration that seemed to prove water was being separated into combustible fuel—for instance, concealing a hidden source of energy within the machine, perhaps a hidden battery or electric lines, or using one of several kinds of metals that could be liberated of inherent hydrogen and oxygen in a relatively short time until exhausted.

However, a spokesman for the two laboratories that checked the machine, the Smith-Emery Company of Los Angeles and the Approved Engineering Test Laboratories of Encino, Calif., said the machine had been disassembled and reassembled in front of their observers and no source of hidden energy had been found.

"I could find no evidence of hanky-panky," said Gordon Walker, who directed the test for Smith-Emery.

Rumors that a machine had been invented that might provide an almost inexhaustible amount of cheap energy have circulated in the financial community since last summer. They have caused extensive speculation and volatile ups and downs in the price of stock of the Presley Companies, a Newport Beach, Calif., homebuilding concern that has been hit hard by the national slump in construction.

The value of its stock has soared from about \$2 last summer to 20% on the American Stock Exchange, until the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading on Thursday until April 3.

According to government informants, the commission is investigating dealing in this stock, alleged failure to disclose certain information about the project, and other possible violations of Federal securities laws. An S.B.C. investigator told a reporter today, "You'll be hearing more about this from us."

According to Mr. Leach, by



Richard Arlen in 1961

SPENCER B. EDDY, A STATE AIDE, DIES

Ex-Public Service, Racing Commissioner Was 80

Spencer B. Eddy, a Saratoga Springs, N.Y., lawyer who served on the State Public Service Commission from 1945 to 1959 and the State Harness Racing Commission from 1959 to 1965, died yesterday at Saratoga Hospital. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Eddy was known to others on the Public Service Commission as the man to turn to for finding a way out of legal and administrative impasses. Two of his solutions became widely followed in other states: a plan for financing small telephone companies and the allowing of utility-employees pensions as operating expenses.

Born in Eddy's Corners in Saratoga County, Mr. Eddy graduated in 1918 from Union College, which he served later as a trustee and which gave him an honorary LL.D. in 1966.

In World War I he was an infantry captain in France; in World War II he rose to colonel, serving mostly on General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's staff in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

His decorations included the Silver Star, the French Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Merit. He was the first man to receive New York State's Conspicuous Service Cross for service in both world wars.

Admitted to the New York bar in 1921, Mr. Eddy was counsel to the Saratoga Springs Authority and Saratoga Springs Commission from 1930 to 1940.

Since 1933, he had been a vice president and director of the Adirondack Trust Company in Saratoga Springs. He had been a trustee of the Albany Medical College and director of the Albany Medical Center foundation, as well as president of the board of governors of Union University.

Surviving are his wife, the former Adelaide Matrazzo; a daughter, Mrs. William A. Robbins of New York, and two grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 11 A.M. tomorrow in Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs.

Albert A. DuPont, lawyer, led Queens County Bar Unit

Albert A. DuPont, senior partner in the law firm of Austin & DuPont of Mineola, L.I., and Jamaica, Queens, and a past president of the Queens County Bar Association, died Tuesday of a heart attack while on vacation in Inverrary, Fla. He was 72 years old and lived in Long Beach, L.I.

Mr. DuPont was a past president of the New York State Conference of Bar Association Presidents and a former vice president of the State Bar Association. He was on the panel of the American Arbitration Association and had acted as an arbitrator in disputes involving legal fees. He graduated from the Fordham Law School.

Surviving are his wife, Bette; two daughters, Andrea Federspiel and Marilyn; and a brother, a sister and 11 grandchildren.

MRS. EISENPREIS
Claire Ginzberg-Silbermann Eisenpreis, mother of Alfred Eisenpreis, the city's Economic Development Administrator, died yesterday in Lenox Hill Hospital. She was 78 years old and lived at 231 East 76th Street.

Mr. Eisenpreis was the widow of Carl Zeigand Eisenpreis, who served in the Austro-Hungarian Army. A grandson also survives.

French and British to Meet Today on Concorde Future

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters)—Officials of the French and British Governments meet tomorrow to discuss the future of the Concorde supersonic airliner, endangered by New York's refusal to grant it landing rights.

The meeting between the French Secretary of State for Transportation, Marcel Cavallie, and Britain's Minister of State for Industry, Gerald Kaufman, has been preceded by reports from London that the British Government will resist French pressure to build more Concorde aircraft.

The French Government has for some time wanted to press ahead with construction, but it is well aware of British opposition. The British contend that there is no point in building until new orders are placed. At present British Airways and Air France, with nine planes between them, are the only buyers.

Richard Arlen, Actor, Dies; Star of First Oscar Film

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 28 (UPI)—Richard Arlen, a silent screen actor who made the transition to "talkies" and starred in "Wings" in 1927, the first motion picture to win an Academy Award, died here today at the age of 75.

A family spokesman said Mr. Arlen died at Riverside Hospital, where he had been hospitalized four weeks ago with emphysema.

He is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Kinsella; a daughter, Rose Marie, by his first wife; a son, Richard, by his second wife; two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

A prayer service for Mr. Arlen was scheduled for Tuesday night at Pierce Brothers Mortuary in Van Nuys. A funeral service will be held Wednesday morning at St. Cyril's Church in Encino.

Won Coveted Role
By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Five years after he had joined Paramount Pictures, the 26-year-old Richard Arlen won the coveted role of a young World War I aviator, which he had himself been, in "Wings" co-starring Clara Bow, Buddy Rogers and another young star, Gary Cooper.

While he was to make about 250 movies, the 1927 film, regarded as the last of the silent spectaculars about World War I, remained a high point of his career. In an era of fierce competitiveness among the Hollywood studios, the young actor made as many as five movies a year. In an interview several years ago, he recalled:

"It used to be that 15,000 fans would greet a star at the railroad station when he returned to Hollywood. Nowadays, the star's family doesn't even bother to meet him."

The former Van Matamore, Mr. Arlen was born on Sept. 1, 1901, in Charlottesville, Va. Most of his childhood was

spent in St. Paul, where he attended St. Thomas College.

When he was 17 he went to Canada where he joined the Royal Canadian Flying Corps and became a pilot, but saw no combat. After the war, he was briefly a sports writer in Duluth, Minn., and later worked in the oil fields of Texas before going to Hollywood.

A story told about his entry into the movies, whether the creation of the Paramount publicity department or fact is unknown, is that while he was working as a messenger for a film laboratory he was struck by a studio car and taken to the studio hospital. After being released, he went to express appreciation for his treatment and was offered roles as a bit player.

Before he was picked for the role in "Wings," he had received billing in six films. "The New York Times" reviewer, citing "amazing air stunts," went on to write: "This feature gives one an unforgettable idea of the existence of these daring fighters—how they were called upon at all hours of the day and night to soar into the skies and give battle to enemy planes."

4 Decades in Films
In the year after "Wings," Mr. Arlen appeared in four movies, which gave an indication of his fast action, and fast-paced career. He was to appear in over the next four decades. His 1928 movies were "Feel My Pulse," "Ladies of the Mob," "Beggars of Life" and "Manhattan Cocktail."

His other movies included "Thunderbolt" (1929); "Only Saps Wood" (1930); "Come on Marines" (1934); "Mutiny in the Arctic" (1941); "Kansas Raiders" (1951); "Warlock" (1956) and "Fort Utah" (1967), which is believed to have been his last film.

In the 1920's and 30's, his yearly salary was estimated at \$200,000 and he invested in a series of successful business ventures.

His interest in flying remained strong. Between the world wars, he was part owner of a flying service and in 1942 was a civilian liaison air safety expert with the Army Air Corps.

In May 1947 he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigating Communist infiltration in the movie industry. Arlen is the only actor who is certain of influences that would be better off without in Hollywood and we are all aware of it.

He described these influences as "people who are dissatisfied with their progress, are frustrated and are opportunists." They were, he said, mainly screen writers.

In his later years, Mr. Arlen appeared in television roles and commercials.

Edwin Franden Dakin, 77, A Writer and Publicity Man

Edwin Franden Dakin, writer, editor and publicity man, died Friday at his home in Covington, La. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Dakin was the author of "Mrs. Eddy: The Biography of a Woman," a controversial 1929 biography of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science. With Edward R. Dewey, he wrote "Cycles: The Science of Prediction," about business cycles, in 1947.

He was associate editor of Commerce and Finance, a weekly, from 1922 to 1928. He was associate editor of Commerce and Finance. At Hill & Knowlton in the 1950's he developed and edited the magazine Plane Talk, produced the first issue of Steelways magazine and helped prepare the book, "Corporate Public Relations."

He served with the Washington University of St. Louis Air Ambulance Corps in France in World War I and graduated from the University in 1921.

Deaths

BECKERMAN—Anna, beloved wife of the late...

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MAGAZINE REPORTS 1975 HEARST MOVES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Patricia Hearst had left William and Emily Hearst, "soldiers" in the self-styled, Symbionese Liberation Army, planned to flee to the East Coast in the weeks before Miss Hearst's arrest, according to Rolling Stone magazine.

In a copyright article, the magazine reports that Miss Hearst, convicted a week ago of bank robbery, was preparing to leave San Francisco with Stephen F. Solih, traveling first to Oregon and then to Boston, where they planned to work as community organizers.

The journey, according to the authors, David Weir and Howard Kohn, was to have begun by Oct. 1, 1975. Miss Hearst, however, was arrested here on Sept. 18.

The article is in an issue of the magazine originally scheduled for release on Thursday. However, the editors said they intended to withhold its publication until the jury in Mr. Solih's bank robbery trial in Sacramento is sequestered.

Mr. Solih, 27 years old, is accused of a holdup April 21, 1975, at a Crocker National Bank branch in a Sacramento suburb. Jury selection resumes Tuesday.

A portion of the Rolling Stone article was made available to The Associated Press by the magazine's editors in advance of publication.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Patricia Hearst will make a quick trip to Los Angeles tomorrow for arraignment on state charges of kidnapping, robbery and assault, a source close to the family said today. Federal marshals said she would be returned the same day to her San Mateo County jail cell 25 miles south of here.

State Aide Says City May Err on Revenue

The state fiscal expert monitoring the city's three-year budget-balancing plan yesterday said that his office believed that the city's latest revenue forecast might be overstated by as much as \$129 million.

In an audit report, Sidney Schwartz, the special state deputy comptroller, said his staff projected that state fiscal aid in the current fiscal year could be as much as \$100 million below the city's estimates. Income from real estate taxes might be \$29 million below city predictions, he said.

Mr. Schwartz said these variations between his staff's figures and those of the city Budget Director were the "not unreasonable" result of the different methods each office used in calculating revenues.

He expressed hope that a closer joint examination of each set of figures would resolve the "disagreements" by May 1 to keep the city's three-year budget deficit from exceeding the \$1.02 billion Mayor Beame disclosed last Thursday.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS URGE 'RIGHT TO FOOD'

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Declaring hunger "no longer acceptable," 27 Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Orthodox religious leaders called on Congress today to establish "the right to food" as a basic element of American policy and action.

In their appeal, the leaders, ranging from the Rev. Billy Graham to Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin, said, "Every man, woman and child on earth has the right to a nutritionally adequate diet."

"This right is not ours to give or take away," they said.

STUDY IS CRITICAL OF BOILER CHECKS

ALBANY, March 28—Ineffective supervision, wasteful staffing patterns and poor record-keeping continue to frustrate efforts by New York City's Buildings Department to improve its system of boiler inspections, according to an audit released today by the office of State Comptroller Arthur Levitt.

The findings were included in a follow-up of a 1972 audit of the department, which found its management and clerical systems in disarray, and produced 25 recommendations for improvements. Although this latest audit applies only to boiler inspection units' adoption of part of or all of some of the 1972 recommendations, it noted the persistence of philosophical differences between city officials and state auditors on a number of other recommendations.

For example, the auditors recommend the raising of department revenues by charging a fee for re-inspections in addition to the annual fee for first inspections of the 100,000 boilers for which it is responsible.

"It is fundamental and derives from the right to life itself. Without the food to sustain life, that right is meaningless."

The "appeal to Congress" was the strongest statement by a broad spectrum of the American religious community since the nation's churches and synagogues turned against the war in Vietnam in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The appeal urged enactment of two separate but similar resolutions before Congress declaring that everyone in the United States and the world "has the right to food—the right to a nutritionally adequate diet—and that this right is henceforth to be recognized as a cornerstone of United States policy."

"This right is not ours to give or take away," they said.

Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," Inc.

1076 Madison Ave. (at E. 161st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 8-3870

كرد ان الاصل

stitution, and Opposition, Growing

BY SCHUMACH
 public pressure
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 drive against pro-
 ch continues to
 Manhattan and
 the city.
 uraged," says Po-
 loner Michael I.
 se I see a change
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police and ardent civil libertar-
 ians, looks to the people to
 persuade their legislators to
 pass the laws it wants. He
 said:
 "It would be illegal for me
 to issue directives on whether
 judges should or should not
 sentence prostitutes to jail.
 The court is made up of
 judges and judges are human
 who reflect the mores of the
 community."
 Judge E. Leo Milonas, the
 supervising judge of New York
 County, says that there is con-
 siderable disagreement among
 judges and that some of them
 think prostitution is a "victim-
 less crime." Judge Milonas
 says:
 "I think society is the victim
 in prostitution, in that it makes
 an area ugly. Also a lot of
 people, including the prosti-
 tutes, are ripped off."
 Business executives, like
 community leaders, are agreed
 that public indignation, more
 than concern about the Demo-
 cratic National Convention,
 scheduled for Madison Square
 Garden in July, will decide if
 the current campaign against
 prostitution will be any more
 effective than other highly pub-
 licated drives in the last ten

years. Those drives accom-
 plished very little except to
 attract prostitutes and pimps
 from other states.
 This was evident last week
 at a meeting of midtown lead-
 ers, at which spokesmen for
 community groups joined with
 business executives and Sidney
 Baumgarten, assistant to Mayor
 Beame. It was the community
 leaders who spoke most force-
 fully about applying pressure
 on their legislators, singling
 out Assemblyman Richard N.
 Gottfried, Democrat-Liberal of
 Manhattan, who has so far
 been opposed to a bill by State
 Senator Manfred Ohrenstein,
 also Democrat-Liberal of Man-
 hattan, that would mandate
 sentences for prostitutes and
 enable the police to arrest
 pimps for loitering.
 Meanwhile, all indications are
 that there is more prostitution
 than ever in the city. Along
 Eighth Avenue and side streets,
 from Pennsylvania Station to
 Columbus Circle, more than a
 mile away, scantily clad prosti-
 tutes jostle for good sidewalk
 positions from which to call
 men or to be solicited by them.
 They have proliferated along
 Broadway, from Lincoln Center

to 96th street. They are busy
 in the vicinity of the best hotels
 on the East Side and along
 Lexington Avenue in the 20's.
 They accost motorists at stop-
 lights as well as pedestrians.
 Where they work, sprout the
 massage parlors that are little
 more than brothels: the slot
 machine peep shows and porno
 book shops with their ties to
 organized crime; the nude live
 shows and bars, the hangouts
 for pimps. Muggings and as-
 sorted thefts increase and min-
 iature Tenderloins grow.
 Police experts, such as Capt.
 Lawrence Hepburn, who heads
 the police squad specializing
 in investigating prostitution
 and pornography, says that one
 reason there is more street
 prostitution is that massage
 parlors have cut into the street
 business, though some street
 prostitutes now rent beds in
 the cubicles of the massage
 parlors when they get custom-
 ers.

Greater Competition

The competition for the
 massage parlor prostitutes
 means that the street prosti-
 tutes have to work longer
 hours and be more aggressive
 to meet the daily quota set
 by their pimps. This quota—
 known as the "trap"—has
 been reduced by the pimps
 from \$300 to about \$150 be-
 cause of the increase in the
 number of street prostitutes
 as well as the competition from
 the massage parlors.

The growing anger among
 residents of such areas has
 begun to sway massage parlor
 operators, who tend to look
 more and more upon them-
 selves as legitimate business-
 men.
 An owner of one of the large-
 est massage parlors in the
 city, who declined to give his
 name, said, in the presence
 of his lawyer, that street
 prostitution should be cleared out.
 "They are bad for business,"
 he said. "They are animals.
 They are bad because children
 see them."
 The change in lifestyle caused
 by prostitution in communities
 has been responsible for a de-
 cided change in attitude by
 community groups even in
 areas famous for their defense
 of civil liberties.

Spearhead of Pressure

Thus, Community Planning
 Board 7, which covers the West
 Side of Manhattan from Colum-
 bus Circle to 110th Street, has
 a national reputation for liber-
 alism but has become one of
 the spearheads of pressure on
 legislators to curb prostitution.
 The decided change of atti-
 tude in this area is demon-
 strated not only by the tougher
 and prostitution position of
 community groups, but even
 more by the fact that Senator
 Ohrenstein is from this area
 and that it is now much more
 concerned with safety and qual-
 ity of life than with arguing
 about whether prostitution is
 or is not a "victimless crime."
 Mr. Glasser, in referring to
 the fact that the antiprosititu-
 tion bill is sponsored by Sena-
 tor Ohrenstein, said:
 "This is basically the same
 bill as the ones he refused to
 introduce in the past. Fred-
 die, who would basically favor
 legislation to legalize prostitu-
 tion, is feeling the heat of
 the community. He wants to
 get the unseemly stuff off the
 streets. The problem has be-
 come extensive in his commu-
 nity and he is under community
 pressure. Freddie is feeling
 community heat."

The Senator, in explaining
 the purpose of his bill, says
 it is "to curtail the negative
 community influence caused by
 the public solicitation for pur-
 chase of sex arising in prostitu-
 tion by prohibiting loitering for
 that purpose."
 Indicative of the heat on
 legislators even from liberal
 communities is the comment
 by David Kornbluth, chairman
 of Community Planning Board
 7.
 "We want to get this activity
 off the streets," he said. "We
 deplore this situation. The
 people are very much disturbed
 and want something done
 about it."



IRISH-AMERICANS PARADE IN BROOKLYN: A group representing the County of Derry, Ireland, marching up Prospect Park West from Army Plaza yesterday in a parade sponsored by the Irish-American Bicentennial Committee. Below: Nuns and a priest watch the parade from the Madonna Residence, a facility for the elderly.

The New York Times/Bob Gass

Emergency Birth Marks First Day New Lincoln Hospital in Bronx

ID BIRD
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Dr. John L. S. Hollomon, right, president of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation, in Lincoln Hospital's emergency room area with Hervon Core, a nurse.

at 320 Con-
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 said M. Andri-
 tal's associate
 as he guided
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 South Bronx
 has a large-
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 st in the hos-
 leaving it
 Young Lords
 ulding for a
 heir own sign
 "Bienvenidos
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 have roamed
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 and ordered
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 out non-His-
 favor of His-

Some of those tensions have
 essed and operations are more
 secure at the new Lincoln, but
 there is a lingering concern.
 Monserrate Flores, the hos-
 pital's director of community
 and public affairs, pointed to
 a rear door to the suite of of-
 fices he will occupy in the new
 Lincoln.
 That door, he noted with a
 small smile, would be handy
 for escape "when the Young
 Lords come."
 The new Lincoln is an 11-
 story, brick building designed
 by Max O. Urbahn Associates
 on a 10-acre site that runs from
 144th to 149th Street and from
 Morris to Park Avenues.
 From the picture windows
 patients will be able to look
 from their beds over acres of
 aglog tenement roofs to the
 Empire State Building far in
 the distance.
 The new hospital opened
 with a capacity of 554 beds
 which can be expanded to 746
 when the demand increases
 with the shifting of patients
 from other facilities. Hospital
 officials say they expect the
 cost of patient care will rise
 somewhat but they attribute
 this to the improved medical
 services that will be offered.
 At 8:10 A.M. yesterday, the
 first patient from the old hospi-
 tal arrived at the New Lincoln.
 She was Margaret Early, an 82-
 year-old heart patient who had
 graduated from the old Lincoln
 Hospital School of Nursing in
 1919. As Miss Early settled into
 the bed in her spotless new
 room she said: "This is the lap
 of luxury."
 Volunteers in red candy-
 stripe uniforms gave pink or
 white carnations to each of
 the patients as they arrived in
 convoys of ambulances with police
 escorts. Some were too ill to
 notice as the carnations were
 laid on their stretchers.
 There were some tense mo-
 ments. The emergency involv-
 ing the premature delivery had
 caught some by surprise.
 "We need an obstetrician
 and a pediatrician in 30 im-
 mediately; that baby's coming,"
 an excited supervisor said to
 Joseph Alcabes, the hospital's
 director of planning, who was
 in the entrance directing staff
 members.
 "Don't panic. It's all taken
 care of," replied Mr. Alcabes
 with the calmness of a man
 who had been working on the
 capacity to serve the area "for
 the time being."

The 1,800 employees in the
 old Lincoln will move to the
 new hospital and other staff
 members are to be added when
 other older hospitals transfer
 patients to the new Lincoln.
 "As of now we have suffi-
 cient staff to care for the
 patients," Dr. John L. S. Hol-
 lomon Jr., the president of the
 city's Health and Hospitals
 Corporation, said as he toured
 the new facility yesterday.
 There is some uncertainty
 over what the bright new hospi-
 tal will do to occupancy
 rates.
 In recent years, municipal
 hospital censuses have dropped
 because many of the municipal
 facilities were deteriorated and
 designed for days when there
 were fewer amenities for the
 poor.
 With the advent of health
 insurance, which pays hospital
 costs for the poor, many who
 once had no place else to go
 but the municipals have been
 choosing what had been the
 more prestigious voluntary hospi-
 tals.
 In the wastelands of the
 South Bronx, however, there
 has not been much choice.
 "People in this area are so
 hungry for decent hospital facili-
 ties that we're worried about
 being overcrowded when they
 see how nice it is," said Mr.
 Flores. "Look at this elevator—
 fantastic!" The elevator's inter-
 ior was bright blue molded
 plastic, softly illuminated with
 indirect lighting.
 Other features that are ex-
 pected to make hospitalization
 a more welcome experience at
 the new Lincoln are such
 things as:
 Individual bathrooms in
 each room.
 A delivery system that will
 speed patient records, blood
 samples and supplies automati-
 cally at up to 40 miles per
 hour through the hospital with-
 out having to wait for a mes-
 senger.
 An automatic delivery sys-
 tem for food trays from the
 kitchen to the patient's floor to
 insure meals hot and on time.
 The new Lincoln will "com-
 tribute to the dignity and self-
 esteem of the patients," Dr.
 Hollomon said.
 Dr. Hororan said that the
 new Lincoln, which will also
 have to absorb some patients
 from Morrisania Hospital,
 which is scheduled to close by
 June 30, will have enough ca-
 pacity to serve the area "for
 the time being."

G.O.P. Chief Vows Fight Over Conflicts Mandate

By LINDA GREENHOUSE
 Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 28—
 Conflict-of-interest regula-
 tions may be an apple-pie
 issue in politics these days,
 but to at least one top state
 official, a recent ruling by
 the state's Board
 of Public Disclo-
 sure was more
 like pie in the
 face. The seven-
 member board
 told George Clark that he
 would have to resign from
 one of his two positions—as
 Republican county leader of
 Brooklyn or his \$35,000-a-
 year post as deputy execu-
 tive director of the State In-
 surance Fund. The Board de-
 nied Mr. Clark's appeal for
 an exemption from a regula-
 tion that forbids a state
 employee earning \$30,000 or
 more from holding a political
 office.

The outspoken Mr. Clark
 said angrily that he would
 give up his state job while
 reserving his right to chal-
 lenge the regulation—set forth
 last year under Governor
 Carey's Executive Order No.
 10—in court.
 "I have an obligation to
 the Republican Party," Mr.
 Clark said. "It's absolutely
 discriminatory to say that
 someone like me who has
 four generations of real es-
 tate and insurance business
 behind him can't hold down a
 job like this." Mr. Clark's
 great grandfather founded a
 real estate and insurance
 business in 1870.

"Because someone cares
 enough to be a political
 leader, they're prohibited
 from holding a state job," Mr.
 Clark declared. "That's as ri-
 diculous as saying that you
 have to be a political leader
 in order to get a state job."
 Governor Carey, he observed,
 plays as active a political
 role as any of the people who
 work for him.

He said it would take him
 some time to "get the law-
 yers cranked up"—probably
 until after the November
 elections.
 Although most of the 100
 state officials who have come
 before the public disclosure
 board for potential conflicts
 have taken its rulings with
 more grace—Edward Morris-
 son decided last week to give
 up his vice chairmanship of
 the state's Liberal Party
 rather than his \$39,500-a-
 year chairmanship of the
 Crime Victims Compensation
 Board—it is a safe bet that

many of them have said in
 private what only Mr. Clark
 has been willing to say pub-
 licly.
 In fact, Executive Order
 No. 10 has turned out to be
 one of the Carey administra-
 tion's most controversial ac-
 tions, although most of the
 controversy has taken place
 out of the public eye.
 Eighty-eight state-employed
 scientists have brought suit
 against the financial-disclo-
 sure requirements of the order.
 Doctors have protested the
 prohibition against outside
 private practice. Officials
 have had to seek clearance
 to accept small fees for lec-
 turing and editing, and have
 been ordered to sell stock
 and resign from boards.
 Order No. 10, in short, has
 brought about something of a
 revolution in public behavior
 in the executive agencies, and
 the guns are likely to keep
 going off for a long time to
 come.

Governor Carey, whose
 taste in quotations runs from
 Thomas Paine to William But-
 ler Yeats, has hired a new
 speech writer. He is Hendrik
 Hertzberg, who took a leave
 of absence as a staff writer
 for The New Yorker to accept
 the \$22,000-a-year job.
 At The New Yorker, the
 32-year-old Mr. Hertzberg
 frequently wrote items for the
 "Talk of The Town" column,
 and Mr. Carey apparently
 liked his maiden speech-
 writing effort so much that
 he delivered the speech twice
 last week—once in person in
 Hauppauge, L.I., and once
 through a surrogate in Al-
 bany. "We meet tonight at
 most a dramatic time in
 the economic history of our
 state—a time that tests what
 we are made of," the speech
 began.

Mr. Hertzberg replaces
 Thomas Ricke and will share
 the speech-writing chores
 with Roberta Kopper.

Among the budget cuts the
 Legislature is due to restore
 this week is one that angered
 the Governor's office the
 most—a cut of \$100,000
 from Mr. Carey's \$200,000
 request for the Moreland Act
 fund. Money is kept in this
 fund to enable a Governor to
 exercise his power, under
 Chapter 6 of the executive
 law, to empanel a so-called
 Moreland commission to in-
 vestigate possible wrongdoing
 in state agencies and to recom-
 mend reforms.

In the first two months of
 his term, Mr. Carey set up
 two Moreland commissions,
 to investigate nursing homes
 and the Urban Development
 Corporation, and some legisla-
 tors reportedly told the
 Governor quite forcefully
 that they intended to hold
 the purse strings to make
 sure that they would be con-
 sulted in advance about any
 future commissions.
 Mr. Carey replied that if
 the Legislature was tired of
 Moreland commissions it
 should repeal Chapter 6 di-
 rectly rather than do the
 same thing indirectly through
 the budget. The Governor
 prevailed on this one.
 The Moreland commission
 on the Urban Development
 Corporation will present its
 final report here on Wednes-
 day, the day it goes out of
 existence.

Senator A. Frederick Mey-
 erson this week became the
 second Brooklyn Democrat
 Senator this year to resign
 his seat. Senator Meyerson,
 who is in his fourth term,
 will become a Criminal Court
 judge in Brooklyn. Governor
 Carey has called a special
 election for April 27, and the
 Democratic choice to replace
 senator Meyerson is said to
 be Howard Babush, an as-
 sistant to the New York City
 comptroller.
 Earlier this year, Senator
 Chester J. Straub resigned to
 practice law and a Queens
 Democrat, Senator John J.
 Moore, died in office.

Metropolitan Briefs



Turboliners to Be Delivered in July

The first of seven Turboliners being built by Rohr Industries for the New York City-Albany-Buffalo run are scheduled to be delivered to Amtrak in July. State Transportation Commissioner Raymond T. Schuler reported, Mr. Schuler also expressed hope that track and signal improvements in the "Empire Corridor" would be kept on schedule so that the new five-car Turboliners might be used at their potential 125-mile-an-hour speed "as soon as possible."

Minority-Group Businesses to Get Aid

The city's Economic Development Administration has announced the formation of an office of minority business enterprise, which will assist businesses owned by members of minority groups. Samuel Hudnell, deputy commissioner of the City Department of Water Resources, has been appointed its director. The office will be financed by a \$114,768 grant from the United States Department of Commerce.

3 Held in Orange Municipal Strike

The municipal strike by employees of Orange County was marked by three arrests over the weekend, and there were no signs of progress toward a settlement. A State Supreme Court justice in Goshen has scheduled arguments for Thursday on a possible contempt of court citation against leaders of the striking Civil Service Employees Association. Two union field representatives and a local member were arrested in the mass picketing of the county infirmary and charged with obstructing governmental administration.

Off-Peak Fare Reduction Extended

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority has announced it will extend a 25 percent fare reduction on commuter trains during off-peak hours until the end of the year. The reduced fares, introduced last September to stimulate the use of mass transit, were scheduled to expire March 31.

From the Police Blotter:

An armed man forced his way into an apartment in Harlem, killed one of the occupants and wounded a youth before fleeing with an unknown amount of money and marijuana. The dead man was identified as Maruin O'Neil, 24 years old, of 1694 Madison Avenue. Gerald Jones, 16, of 273 West 140th Street, was shot in the shoulder. Terrence Davis, 20, of 766 Grote Street, the Bronx, and Leroy Boyce, 25, the tenant in the apartment at 12 West 122d Street, were arrested for alleged possession of marijuana. ... Douglas Keene, 27, of 411 West 125th Street, was arrested on charges of robbing four cab drivers since January in Harlem, with the most recent robbery on March 19 at 126th Street and Morningside Avenue. He is also a suspect in five other robberies. ... A 25-year-old tenant of the Queensbridge Houses project was shot and critically injured during an altercation, reportedly with the sister of another tenant he had been visiting. The wounded man, Johnny Washington, 25, of 40-08 Vernon Boulevard, was admitted to City Hospital Center at Elmhurst. Barbara Martin, 36, of 490 Herzl Street, Brooklyn, who allegedly fired five shots at him with a pistol, was arrested on a charge of attempted murder.

Pride of Rutgers' Fans Won't Die After Defeat

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8
 there were lots of fans in bars.
 Jack Rake, who was a student at Indiana University in 1951, when that Big 10 championship team last won the N.C.A.A. title, was sitting at the Olde Queens Tavern on Easton Avenue today, as he had been yesterday when dozens of students were there with their eyes glued to the television set. Rutgers loss had been nationally televised.
 "Rutgers didn't play anyone all year, and when they came up against a good team that could run with them, they fell apart," Mr. Rake said. He was one of the few people in town who spoke critically of the team.
 It quickly became apparent that his criticism was aimed at drawing a reaction from Harold Coyne, an avid fan of the team since the 1930's. Mr. Coyne reacted promptly, recounting some of the important games of this year's team.
 Kevin Burke, the bartender at the Olde Queens, said: "Besides being great for the university, the basketball team also provided a real boost for the local economy."

Blue-Collar Women—Pioneers on the Assembly Line in Detr

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, March 15—When Kathy Richter decided in 1973 to trade her secretary's typewriter for a factory worker's drill and take a job on the production line at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant here, her father and brother scoffed. They bet with her that she wouldn't last two days. The brother hadn't, so what chance did Kathy have?

It is not an out-of-the-ordinary reaction when women enter the rough-and-ready world of what used to be considered "men only" blue-collar work, as an increasing number, such as Miss Richter, are doing. In a way they are pioneers, part of the new wave of women who began moving into the workplace following passage of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

Miss Richter's father and brother almost won their bet. "The first day, I was ready to punch out at lunchtime and go home," said Miss Richter, who is now 24 years old.

Hand Full of Steel Silvers

A secretary's soft hands and feet aren't hardened to the demands of standing on the line all day, handling rough, spintery steel parts bare-handed (gloves weren't allowed because they could get caught in the drill). By quitting time Miss Richter's feet were so swollen that they had to be soaked, and her palms were full of innumerable tiny steel silvers.

But she stuck it out, toughened up, and began to cope with the next round of difficulties. A foreman, in what Miss Richter believes was an attempt to force her to quit during her 90-day probationary period, assigned her and another woman to unload heavy truck axles.

Some male co-workers told her she didn't belong in the plant. Others, attracted by her blonde good looks, made unwanted advances. "Naturally," she said, "any place you go you get guys who'll ask you out or whatever."

Another foreman (there are four altogether) rebukes her periodically for working in a factory.

She survived eight months of joblessness during the recession. Women, among the last hired under the auto industry's seniority system, were among the first to be furloughed in hard times. They were "almost extinct" at her plant, Miss Richter said.

Now she is a veteran. She has learned her job, withstood the long layoffs, come to a standoff with the critical males, and won others to her side. One man lent her algebra and geometry books, so that she could study for the skilled trades examination. (She missed the exam, but may take it in the future.)

A Staunch Unionist

And since the probationary period, she has been under the wing of the United Automobile Workers, whose contractual protections for women are considered among the best in the country. So she has become a staunch unionist who perceives her basic interests to be identical to those of male workers.

Sex discrimination at the hiring gate, even in the auto industry, is hardly a thing of the past. White male, black male, white woman, black woman—that is still the order of preference, the Detroit bias, says Lillian Hatcher of the U.A.W. women's department. Some personnel officers, she says, still find reasons to prefer a male breadwinner over a female.

Nor is the over-all statistical picture at this juncture one that would move women's liberationists to hosannas. The Labor Department reported last month that at the end of 1975, about 18 percent of the country's blue-collar work force (5 million out of a 28.2 million total) was female. Fifteen years earlier, the women's share was about 15 percent.

The U.A.W. estimates that in 1970, about 10 percent of its membership—150,000 out of a total of 1.49-million—was female. Today it is reported at 15 percent, or 200,000 of a 1.36 million total.

At Chevrolet Gear and Axle, 400 of the plant's 5,000 workers, or 8 percent, are women. This is a factory that, like



After a rough start, Kathy Richter, above, is plant veteran now.

many others, was hursting with female workers during the Rosie-the-Riveter days of World War II. But on V-J Day, management lined up all the women and told them that was it. The men were coming back, and their seniority must rule.

For the next quarter-century, Chevrolet Gear and Axle—where the oneness of the work ranks as medium-to-heavy in the auto industry—was essentially men's country. Women have worked in the industry since the 30's, but generally they were put in "light" jobs such as cutting and sewing, and in certain slots on the final assembly line.

Why, now, would women want to work with forges and presses, drills and lathes? It is a question that irritates some feminists, but nevertheless is often asked. After all, millions of men and women alike have been searching for years for easier, "higher" and more fulfilling occupations.

Money, that's why.

Matter of Mooney

"After four years at Detroit Edison (as a secretary) I was making \$3.85 an hour," Kathy Richter said, "and I started out here (at Chevrolet) at \$4.65." Now she earns \$6.60. In addition, she has to spend less to meet job-related expenses. "In an office I dealt with people," she said, "and I had to be dressed for that. My hair done, nylons, dress. It costs money. Here I'm in blue jeans and a sweatshirt."

Like Miss Richter, the majority of women entering blue-collar jobs in the new wave are young, ranging in age typically from 18 to 35. Like her, many of them are in it for the independence it bestows. Miss Richter said that her father, a fireman, would have supported her, and she could have taken care of him and her four brothers after her mother died. But staying home was boring, and Miss Richter said it felt good "not to depend on anyone else."

Other blue-collar women, perhaps

most, are driven by a harsher imperative—necessity. These are chiefly widows or divorced or single women with families to support, or women whose husbands are poorly paid or out of work. One such is Minnie Rembert, 28 years old, who came to Detroit in 1970 from Birmingham, Ala., where she spent three years as a student at Alabama A. & M.

"College had gotten to me," she said, "and I thought that maybe if I worked for a little while and saw how the outside world was, maybe I'd go back." (Next fall, she said, she will go to the

University of Detroit part-time.) Joining the historic migration to Detroit, where relatives live, she went to work in the post office.

When her two sons were born (they are now 3 and 4 years old), the financial pinch came. So, a little scared and apprehensive, she got a production job at Chevrolet Gear and Axle at about the same time Miss Richter did.

The result is greater security for Miss Rembert and her sons, and enough money to go bowling a lot in the winter (I'm still a tomboy, I guess. I like to play softball and football—tackle foot-

Minnie Rembert, left, also works at Chevrolet plant.

ball, too.") She can also go to nightclubs occasionally, when favorite blues singers like Johnny Taylor and B. B. King come to town. Mostly, she says, she is a homebody.

Underlying the situation of both Miss Rembert and Miss Richter is a union contract that for some years now has included strong provisions on equal treatment and equal pay for women. At the same time, about 14 percent of the U.A.W.'s top local offices are filled by women, while fewer than 10 percent of its bargainers are female.

Any contract can be improved, and this is a year when the U.A.W. contract with the big three auto companies is to be renegotiated.

Day Care Is a Need

Many female auto workers find it difficult and expensive to find a steady baby sitter for their children. Consequently, there is some preliminary talk in the U.A.W. about seeking contractual provision for day-care centers. The location of such centers at factories is a primary goal of some women's-rights groups, as is the guarantee of maternity leave with accompanying insurance benefits.

A national organization called the Coalition of Labor Union Women was formed two years ago to advance the welfare of female blue-collar workers. Those close to the organization concede that it has been slow in getting off the ground, and say it has lost membership. But they insist that its potential has not been dissipated.

Soon, they say, the coalition plans to undertake a study of union contracts in a number of industries, to see how they compare as to women's benefits. It is expected that this will spark considerable consciousness-raising among women in industries where they are less favored than are auto workers.

Both Miss Rembert and Miss Richter said they knew about the coalition, and

Miss Richter was asked to neither woman has joined.

For Miss Richter's part, the new contractual provision to women that the coalition to see is a simple one: more restrooms. Aside from that and Miss Rembert seem to themselves as ordinary union

In this regard, Miss Richter saw nothing that would be worth going out on strike for this year, but without complaint, if a called. Miss Rembert said there wouldn't be a strike "if it's going up, and we work."

Both at Chevrolet Gear and other auto plants, the contract female workers continue. Women are getting equal pay being given softer jobs, charge.

A Helping Hand

"There are men here v women," Miss Richter said, try to be easier on you. Lik man, if I'm lifting something heavy, he'll give me help, an give me a job that's too har because I'm a woman, I try

But she adds that it's a size and strength, not sex as Miss Rembert sees it. Many men, she said, comp the job and take it easy, gripe," she said, "but who want for the pay they're ge to walk down the aisle and talk to everybody?"

Mrs. Hatcher of the U.A.W. the other side of the coin. Many male workers have learned to pace themselves, flat-out as if it were always, ining. Not to pace oneself! tailed, encourages managers stitute speed-ups, increases hilly that jobs will be elim locks the worker into a pati formance that will still b when the worker gets older longer keep pace with his y. Mrs. Hatcher says the union aging women to opt, a et gives an honest day's work, ages no heart attack.

Although many men fu women in the plant, other to complain that women di there at all, that they are t away from other males. An lieve it is easier, under " action," for women to gah ment. There remain few w skilled trades, however, th are probably more female fo positions speaking, than to be Miss Rembert, in fact, the foreman's examination.

A Thorny Question

The question of women's ri the right of the majority i one that has yet to be re: Miss Rembert has a relativ personal solution. "You have yourself, really, in order to b by the men around here, what it really boils down than that, work is work."

Now that Kathy Richter in on the job, a deeper dif appeared. She is independ has money for a car. She bowls and shoots pool with she calls "my boyfriend."

At the same time, she sa cept for equal job opport equal pay, she disagreed wit the causes of the women's-ri ment. She agrees, instead, who tell her that a woman' at home. "To me," she said, "the boss."

So basically she accepts, a the role of family houseke eight to 10 hours on the job, home and cooks, cleans the on weekends does the lat shopping.

There are times when the h to be too much, and that lea ments with some of the brot you get to the point where I help out at all, then you get up with the whole deal."

And therein may lie the thoflict of all for many of the "I workers.

SHOP TALK

They Wear Their Art on Their Shi

By RUTH ROBINSON

One of the latest developments in the T-shirt is a sophisticated line based on famous works of art. Such things as the Rosetta Stone, a rhinoceros woodcut by Albrecht Dürer, designs from an ancient Greek vase or from a wall painting in Thebes and an example of 18th-century Turkish calligraphy have been silk-screened on French cotton shirts.

Attention-Getters

Tom Cohen, an art lecturer; Tom Krens, a printmaker, and Blair Brewster have formed Alliance Editions to produce and market the shirts. Mr. Cohen, a purist, prefers the calligraphy to black against a rust background since that comes closest to the coloring of the original, but the design is also effective in beige on black or any number of other combinations (there are 14 shades in addition to black and white). The T-shirts are all attention-getters, particularly the Rosetta Stone, which some take for a blob of spilled ink and others liken to a giant Rorschach test.

They are available in women's sizes for \$18 with short sleeves, \$20 with long sleeves, at the Dansko shops, 838 Madison Avenue near 69th Street, and 827 and 1021

Lexington Avenue near 63d and 70d Streets, respectively.

Then there is the Pet T-Shirt, a spinoff on the pet rock that was being promoted for Christmas last year. The new product, like the original, comes in a cardboard carrying case accompanied by a tongue-in-cheek booklet of instructions on care and handling. Actually it's an ordinary enough short-sleeved cotton shirt tied-dyed blue to harmonize with jeans. The name is emblazoned across the front in navy. The pet will be available next month for \$6 in children's and women's sizes, \$7 in men's at such stores as Bloomingdale's, Bonwit Teller and Saks Fifth Avenue.

Having hand-painted 1,600 T-shirts in just over a year, Donna Stern was ready for a change of pace, so she's extended her operation to white canvas totes, visors and cosmetics pouches. Like the shirts they are sports-related and incorporate bright flowers reminiscent of her oil paintings.

The golfer has choice of "Balls on Tee," white balls on brown tee planted in a bed of yellow, orange, blue and pink blossoms, or "19th Hole" with green surrounded by flowers. For the tennis player there is "Flowered Net" with a racquet in the center and for the sailor "Regatta," red, lemoor, cerise and

green yachts racing across a bright blue sea.

The roomy totes have a zippered pocket for valuables and sell for \$30. The visors

are \$10 as are the pouches, which

like little duffel bags are carried by Bergdorf and Saks Fifth

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By CRAIG CLABORNE

The reaction to our article—and some subsequent comments—about broccoli di rape continues unabated but, prayerfully, may these be the final words on the subject.

It all started soon after we printed a recipe devised by Joseph Malcaluso of Stamford, Conn., in which we described in detail the preparation of that bitter-flavored green and how the vegetable was to be cooked over low heat for 45 minutes.

We were both taken to task for what seemed to many readers, principally those of Italian origin, to be the length of time taken for cooking. An outrageous excess, most of them stated. Marie E. DePillis of Amherst, Mass., questioned the time for cooking that long "even at low heat."

"We can cook it at medium heat—al dente—in about 10 minutes (depending on pot and stove)," he informed us.

Charles McNamara of Manhattan was another who kept the subject alive. "Hardly any non-Italians know of broccoli di rape," he wrote, "Even Italians do not seem to be aware that it may be grown with ease in this area. Seeds of any turnip (for that's what it is) sold for greens may be planted in July, between such tender vegetables as eggplant and peppers if space is tight."

"Long before any other vegetable, the broccoli-like shoots of this broccoli relative appear, and they're finished in time for spring planting. Thus this vegetable uses space out otherwise being utilized."

Mary Bonavoglia of the Bronx wrote to state that broccoli di rape (pronounced rah-peh) has been enjoyed in her home since she was an infant.

She added that it is delicious when cooked with oil, pepper flakes and garlic and then served with cooled linguine, vermicelli or spaghetti. She recommends the proportion of

Broccoli Di Rape: The Final Word?

two pounds of the hot, freshly cooked vegetable, combined with one pound of hot, freshly cooked drained linguine.

"Try it, you'll like it!" she urged. We tried it. We like it.

A comment from a reader about broccoli di rape and mustard greens being the same sent us to Ralph Formisano, our good friend who has an enormous truck farm in Vineland, N. J. He grows, among other things, broccoli di rape each fall the present broccoli di rape found in supermarkets is mostly from California, and he states unequivocally that mustard greens and broccoli di rape most certainly do not spring from the same seeds.

"Mustard greens," he said in his most positive tones, "come from mustard seeds; broccoli di rape comes from broccoli di rape. They are out the same." So there.

On the historical front, we had printed an extensive note from Florence Laffal, who stated that writings about broccoli di rape are found in the works of Pliny during the first century. She is disputed by Lorna Sass, the author of a book

called "To the King's Taste," published by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"She is mistaken in the belief that the rape Pliny describes is one and the same as broccoli di rape," Miss Sass wrote.

"I would like to call your attention to the Oxford English Dictionary definition of rape as turnip, deriving etymologically from the Latin, rapum or rapa, meaning root. In Turner's Herald (1931) we are told: 'Rapum... is called in English of them of the South country, turneps, of other countries a rape.' He continues: 'The great round rape called commonly a turnep growth... more about London than in other place of England that I know of.'

"Turnips, according to the Oxford Book of Food Plants, 'vary considerably in the size, shape and colour of their roots. They may be round, flattened or cylindrical.'

"Pliny," Miss Sass went on, "is clearly describing the turnip, a root vegetable known to thrive in 'fogs' and 'hoarfrost,' a staple food as important to mankind as the grape and corn. It's hard enough imagining a 40-pound turnip... A leafy stem of that weight? Impossible!"

One more note on the subject and then so much for broccoli di rape! Among several recipes offered by readers was one from Elissa Montana of Brooklyn, who said she uses her mother-in-law's formula.

Her instructions: Fry three strips of bacon until crisp. Remove the bacon from the skillet. Crumble it and set aside. To the remaining fat in the pan, add two or three cloves of chopped garlic. Cook until lightly browned and add about one pound of rinsed, drained broccoli di rape. Cover and cook until wilted. Remove the cover and sprinkle with the crumbled bacon, salt and pepper. If desired, sprinkle with hot, crushed red pepper to taste. End of subject.

سكزا من الأهل

Newark Symphony Hall Reopens With 'L'Elisir'

By JOHN ROCKWELL
Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, March 28—Symphony Hall, a 50-year-old, rather cavernous auditorium a few blocks from City Hall, has not normally upstaged the events that take place in it. But tonight, for the final performance of the New Jersey State Opera's tenth anniversary season, it was the hall and not the opera or the performers that was the real star of the show.

This was not to denigrate Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," which remains an ingratiating hit of frothy leavened by the pastoral melancholy of the hero. And it's not really to slight the performers, either, although in truth this was about as provincial an effort as this observer has seen the New Jerseyites muster.

reaching renovation and neighborhood improvement plans that owe their impetus to the crisis of the last few months.

Thus in a sense tonight's performance was both a celebratory and an anticipatory occasion. The trouble with the celebration, though, was that the performance was more functional than anything else.

Generally State Opera productions surround one or two or three well-known stars with a cheerful, well-meaning, unobjectionably amateurish surround. Tonight's one star was supposed to be Vladimir Ganzaroli as Dulcamara. But he was reportedly in London with the flu, and in his place was Mario Bertolino, who was decently lively if ultimately too muted in his acting and barely adequate in his singing.

The best singing came with Eugenio Fernandez's Nemorino. Mr. Fernandez over was a superior technician, and he has almost completely lost his plot. Furthermore, his acting seemed limited to banging Buster Keaton's punchline with goofy grins. But he still has that dulcet Italian-tenor sheen, and he still phrases idiomatically: "Una Furtiva Lagrima" is meant to stop the show, and it stopped it tonight, right on schedule.

Otherwise, Nelli Praganza offered an underpowered performance. Adina, Alexander Gray, Belcore's music serviceably and Barbara Mestre handled Gianetta's chores without calling undue attention to herself.

It was—along with the unselfconsciously community chorus, the stock canvas-flat sets, the minimal stand-and-sing director, and the on-stage animals (a horse and a goat, this time)—a typical State Opera affair, and in a curious way the absence of any major voices made for a more unified effect than might otherwise have been the case.

It was the circumstances of the occasion that put Symphony Hall itself into the spotlight. At the end of January the hall was suddenly and unexpectedly shut down by building inspectors, who discovered a host of minor but troubling violations, principally electrical. For a while it looked as if the hall, which is surrounded by a neighborhood that tends to discourage attendance at night, was doomed, since the city government couldn't see how it could come forth with funds for renovation—estimated at \$250,000—in a time of financial crisis.

The crisis was forestalled—and the State Opera allowed to go ahead without missing a performance—by the combined efforts of a committee headed by Jerome Hines, the Metropolitan Opera bass, and Local 21 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, whose members donated their labor to help correct the violations. This enabled tonight's performance to go on.

In future months Symphony Hall will be open for previously scheduled events, and the State Opera hopes to open its 1978-79 season with "Metistofe" there. But now Mr. Hines and Newark officials are engaged in far-

Benefit Revue May 9 Set By Arts Research Center

By C. GERALD FRASER

The Performing Arts Research Center, part of the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center, will present the "Star-Spangled Gala," a massive benefit revue, May 9 on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House to raise money to pay for the research center's operating expenses.

The dancers Mikhail Baryshnikov, Suzanne Farrell, Judith Jamison and Natalia Makarova; the singers Shirley Verrett and Justino Diaz; the flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal; the Paul Taylor Dance Company; the musical comedy stars Gwen Verdon and Chita Rivera and the singer-composer Paul Simon, as well as others, will perform to raise, it is estimated, \$200,000 for the research center.

Under the New York city public library's fiscal setup, research libraries generally are privately funded with city help. However, the evaporation of government funds and inflation have forced the research center to appeal directly to the public for funds.

The May 9 program will be the library's fourth benefit since its Crisis Concert series in 1971.

Annual Cost

According to Mildred Beeson of the library's budget office, the research center as of last September costs the public library about \$1.3 million a year.

In recent months the research center has cut both staff and hours of operation. For example, the center used to be open six days a week from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Now it is open at noon daily and closes at 6 P.M. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and at 9 P.M. on Monday and Thursday.

Tickets to the Star-Spangled Gala will sell for \$10 to \$250. The event will be produced and directed by James Lipton. Co-chairmen are Mrs. Schuyler Chapin and Mrs. Eugene Lynn. Honorary co-chairmen are Mrs. Richard Rodgers and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein 2d.

Parts of Center

The Performing Arts Research Center consists of the Theater Collection, the Dance Collection, the Music Division and the Rodgers and Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound. All are housed on the third floor of the Library & Museum at the Performing Arts in the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center.

The library is in the Vivian Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center.

Emmylou Harris Gives Concert; Singing More Straightforward

Emmylou Harris has her growing legions of fans, and more power to her and to them. But her concert Saturday night at the Beacon Theater only confirmed what this observer has just said: she is a hopeless sucker for just this sort of woe country-rocker singing, has felt for some time. Miss Harris has her inconvertible charms, but her voice seems ultimately too limited and her style too mannered for deeply satisfying effect.

Miss Harris first gained notice as Gram Parsons' backup singer, and more recently she appeared on most of the cuts of Bob Dylan's "Desire." In both partnerships she was superb, with the men supplying the main impetus of style and Miss Harris adumbrating their vocal lines in personably harmonious fashion.

On her own, however, her thin, nasal soprano sounds too monochromatic. In concert, Miss Harris can count on her good looks and onstage charm to add to her impact, as well as the energy of any live performance. And on Saturday she seemed to be singing more straightforwardly than she sometimes does on record, with less affected inflections of the basic tune. But conversely a concert situation robs her singing of some of the close-up subtleties a studio microphone

can catch.

The result was that while there were a number of attractive moments—and at least one, Mr. Parsons' "Wheels," that reached very close to greatness—it all sounded too much the same. Part of that is because of the steady thump-rock regularity of her kind of rocking country, for all the excellence of her band. But mostly it has to do with her voice, which lacks the variety of color and the emotional range of a truly great singer.

JOHN ROCKWELL

France Switches Over To Daylight Saving Time

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters)—France today reintroduced daylight saving time for the first time in 30 years in an effort to economize on energy resources.

The Government decided to bring back daylight saving time, last used from 1916 to 1945, after it calculated that an extra hour's daylight in France would save the nation about \$26 million in fuel costs.

Railway authorities juggling with oem timetables reported that it had gone smoothly, but a spokesman for Air France said, "It's been a colossal job for us."

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SAT. APR. 3 2:00	LA BOHEME Niska, Oley, Pame, Cossa, Ramey, Jamerson; Martelli
SAT. APR. 3 8:00	R.H.S. PUFFBURE Fowles, Costa-Greenson, Price, Roe, Harnick, Martelli
SUN. APR. 4 1:00	ASMEDEA Schuler, Craig, Rolandi; Ukema, Lanston, Taylor, Bertini
SUN. APR. 4 7:00	LUCREZIA BORGIA Sold Out
TUES. APR. 6 8:00	ASMEDEA Schuler, Craig, Rolandi; Ukema, Lanston, Taylor, Bertini
WED. APR. 7 8:00	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA Stapp, Toro; Bartolini (debut), Pagnani, Martelli
THURS. APR. 8 8:00	LUCREZIA BORGIA Sold Out
FRI. APR. 9 8:00	IL BARBIERE DI SIVILLIA Rolandi, Walker, Pame, Elvira, McKee, Ramey, Martelli
SAT. APR. 10 2:00	TURANDOT Mathes, Lee, Malamed, Barberian, Jamerson; Rudi
SAT. APR. 10 8:00	THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO Dale, Little, Harris; Ramey, Bartolini, McKee, Elvira
SUN. APR. 11 1:00	SALOME Niska, Ables, Nava, Justus, Lanston; Rudi
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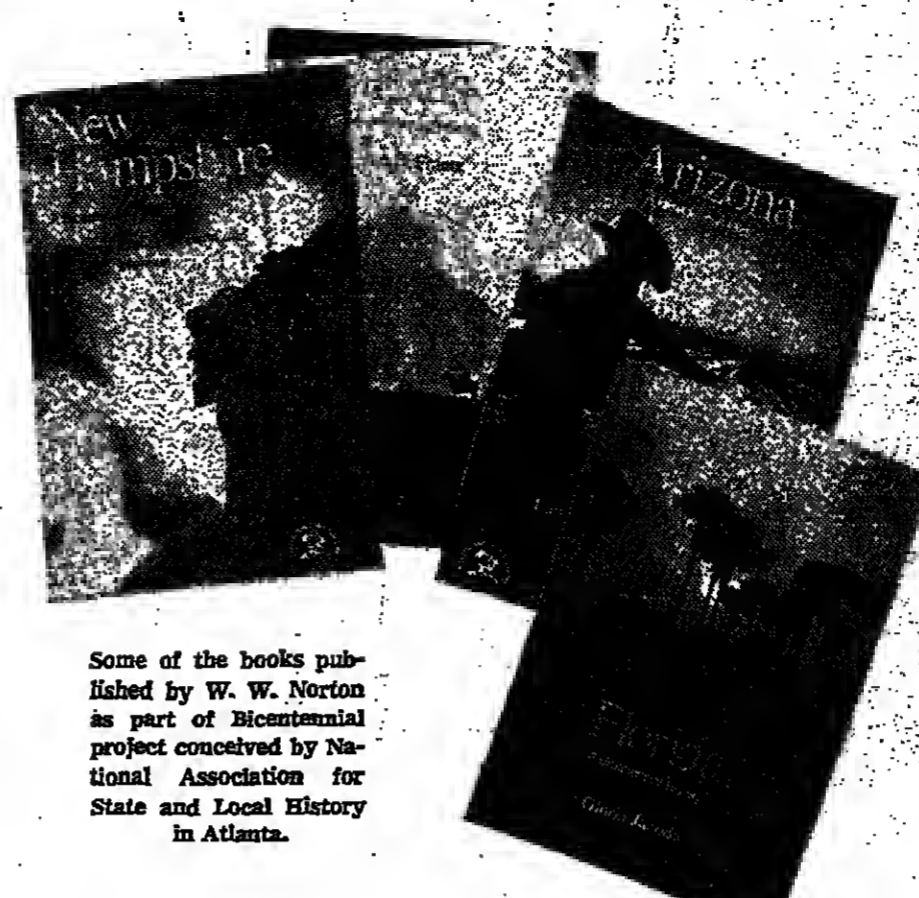
Book Series Weaving Tapestry of States

By WOLFGANG SAXON

E Pluribus Unum, the national motto, is taking the bodily shape of a shelf full of histories tracing the evolution of each state with its own distinct traits and its own contributions to the amalgam that is the United States of America.

The series of 50 books plus one for the District of Columbia is a Bicentennial project conceived by the National Association for State and Local History in Atlanta, underwritten by the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, and is being published by W. W. Norton of New York.

Three years in the making, the project will be launched formally on Wednesday at the National Press Club in Washington when the sponsors will announce the start of national distribution of their first entry, "Michigan: A Bicentennial History." The book is a 200-page journey from that state's Indian and French and British days to the industrial hustle of Detroit, near La Ville d'Étroit, as told by the historian David M. Ellis, a native of Utica, and the one on New Jersey, by Thomas Fleming, a native of Jersey City and much-published author about his state, are expected to be in the bookstores early in 1977.



Some of the books published by W. W. Norton as part of Bicentennial project conceived by National Association for State and Local History in Atlanta.

Mr. Catton is expected to attend the gathering along with the authors of two other volumes that are ready to go and have, in fact, already been sold locally in the South. They are Wilma Dykeman of Tennessee and Louis B. Wright of South Carolina, the writers of their state's respective bibliographies.

As described by the sponsors, each of the 51 books is to be a historical essay by an author with first-hand knowledge of his state and its inhabitants and the ability to relate them to the history of the nation. Thus, the volumes are not meant to be chronologies but rather analyses of what makes a Georgian a Georgian and a Rhode Islander a Rhode Islander and what makes both of them Americans.

In that respect, the series differs importantly from the much-acclaimed Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration that produced, in the depths of the Depression, a set of descriptive guides and historical descriptions of each state and ranged in quality from the superb to the merely so-so.

"Our series will be a whole, with each author keeping the nation in mind," noted Dr. Simcoe Reagor, director

of research programs of the National Endowment, which, she said, had committed \$1.2 million to produce the volumes. "The W.P.A. books were not an integrated series."

Dr. Reagor said that in contemplating its Bicentennial program three years ago, the National Endowment had considered updating the W.P.A. American Guides Series but found it would be too costly an undertaking. Another possibility, she said, was to do some scholarly, definitive books on the history of the states.

Stitching a Tapestry

The Endowment then got in touch with the Association in Atlanta, whose director, William T. Alderson, suggested the idea of stitching together a national tapestry from the particular histories of each state. The sponsors picked Norton to publish and distribute the book because, they said, they found the New York concern to be genuinely enthusiastic about the project.

The results are handsomely bound books, each including a photo essay along with maps and suggestions for further reading to sell at \$8.95 apiece and a discounted \$2.50 the complete set in cloth cover. Paperbacks are scheduled to follow hardcover publication by about a year and are to sell for \$1.95 each.

James L. Mairs, who handles the series for Norton here, said the last of the 51 volumes should be coming off the presses in mid-1976. The New York volume, by the historian David M. Ellis, a native of Utica, and the one on New Jersey, by Thomas Fleming, a native of Jersey City and much-published author about his state, are expected to be in the bookstores early in 1977.

Flat Fee for Authors

According to Dr. Reagor, the fact that Mr. Catton's work is coming out first was a coincidence attributable partly to his quick pen. But echoing Mr. Mairs, she acknowledged that the historian made an ideal lead-on for the series. "And President Ford's being from Michigan doesn't hurt either," she said.

As things were worked out, the Endowment grant provides for a flat \$10,000 fee for each author and for

editorial work done in Atlanta under the direction of the project's managing editor, Gerald George. Royalties will go not to the authors but to the Atlanta association for use on future state and local historical projects.

Guiding the entire project is a national editorial advisory board headed by Dr. James Morton Smith, director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and including Louis L. Tucker, assistant commissioner for state history, New York Department of Education.

"We're very proud of this project as it has shaped up," said Mr. George from Atlanta by telephone, getting set for Wednesday's news conference at which he, Dr. Smith and Ronald S. Berman, chairman of the National Endowment, will preside jointly.

"It's to provide a panoramic view of where each state fits in the country, a kaleidoscopic view of the country as seen from each different state," Mr. George said in describing the common theme of the series. "There's a much greater amount of individuality and variety to this country than what is found in college history book."

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Stilwell Is One of Opera's Unsung Heroes

By RAYMOND ERICSON

The singers who make the biggest noise in opera get the most attention. Among baritones, the Leonard Warrens, the Robert Merrills, the Cornell MacNeils, the Sherill Milnes have been able to electrify audiences with the sheer splendor of their voices. They can, if they want to, make a career singing the great and rewarding roles for them in the Verdi repertory. The breed of baritones with lighter voices is just as valuable, but it has to make its impact on an audience in different ways. As good an example as any is Richard Stilwell, who this season consolidated his success on the local operatic scene.

Last October, the 33-year-old singer was critically acclaimed when he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in Mozart's "Così fan tutte." An equally admired portrayal of the title role in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" followed, and he had a third triumph in "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in Patria" at the New York City Opera, where he has been a member since 1970.

handle the musical end satisfactorily while doing what the director asks, then it's the singer's fault.

"There is no reason I can't act Pélleas realistically in Debussy's opera, which is the way Frank Corsaro staged it at the City Opera, and yet match the vocal style to the impressionistic score. I've also sung the title role under Gian Carlo Menotti's direction at La Scala in Milan and we will be doing it together at the Paris Opéra next fall. Since the French think only French singers can sing Pélleas properly, this is a great compliment."

A love of acting leads today's many gifted young American singers into the wider reaches of the operatic repertory. Mr. Stilwell has been grateful for a chance to do "Ulysses," which is one of the oldest operatic masterpieces around, dating back to 1641, and he will be doing an even earlier Mooteverdi opera, "Orfeo," later.

Twentieth-century opera

provides good acting parts, and Mr. Stilwell doesn't mind learning a musically difficult role, which he may sing only a few times, because he says it offers so much theatrical satisfaction. He has done Donato, the blind protagonist of Menotti's "Marta Collewin," and Konstantin in Thomas Pasatieri's setting of Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" among many other contemporary parts. Tomorrow night he will create another role in a Pasatieri opera, when "Ines de Castro" is given its premiere in Baltimore.

Born into a St. Louis family that was far from affluent, Mr. Stilwell did much singing while growing up but did not take it seriously until he heard a Mario Lanza record while he was in his teens. He went on to Indiana University and in 1965 won a \$2,000 Met auditions award. He enlisted for three years in the Army Chorus, a period he has described as "a joke." But a telecast solo appearance while with the chorus

brought the interest of talent agencies.

With his height and good looks, they thought he was good material for musical comedy, although he was told that he sang too well. Opera won out when he auditioned for the City Opera and was given a single appearance as Pélleas in 1970. He and his wife, a pianist, did not have a particularly easy time of it, but the engagements, particularly in Europe, began to multiply. Now he has to turn them down.

Mr. Stilwell views his present status with confidence, but no smugness. "I believe in patience," he said. "Staying within my vocal limitations, I am blessed with a large range, so that I can sing Don Giovanni in the Mozart opera. But I am trying to keep the voice light and lyric as long as possible to do the roles I am doing now. I know that in time it will get darker and heavier naturally, and there will have to be repertory changes."

GOING OUT Guide

Company will perform selections from Joplin's "Treemonisha," Menotti's "The Telephone," Moore's "Ballad of Baby Doe" and Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

Admission is \$1; students, 50 cents.

GEORGE Philipp Telemann's seldom-presented one-act comic opera, "Pimpinone," is this week's program at Theater-at-Noon, 16 East 58th Street, today through Friday at 12:15 P.M., and again at 1:15 P.M. The public is invited to bring lunch (admission is \$1) and enjoy what is described as a 40-minute "tussle for domestic supremacy," in a household where a merchant has married his servant. Telemann's mordant satire of everyday life was initially performed in 1725 in Hamburg, Germany.

William Pell, baritone, and Marilyn Brustadt, soprano, portray the one-too-bright hero and his problem wife. Brian Sales is the musical director of the opera, a program of the arts ministry of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

THE OVEN Excerpts from their published and unpublished novels will be read tonight at 8 by Charles Angoff, professor at Fairleigh-Dickinson University and editor of the Literary Review, and Robert Koltowitz, vice president and director of programming at WNET/Channel 13, at the 92d Street Y.M.W.H.A., off Lexington Avenue. Admission is \$3.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see Page 39. For Sports Today, see Page 43. HOWARD THOMPSON

P.M. Lynn Richards and Don Tabor take over later on other evenings.

SUMMIT PROBE Pace University (one block east of City Hall) continues its extracurricular diversions in a city area generally confined to business activities. While tomorrow's Lunch & Learn session has the grim title "Drug Misuse: Human Abuse!" the school points out that it is a rare occasion when the head officer of a large corporation discusses alcoholic and drug addiction as they affect executive and employee on-the-job performances. The speaker is Michael Levy, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Standard Security Life Insurance Company of New York.

The place is the school's Schimmel Center. Time: noon to approximately 1:30 P.M., with a prelecture buffet and the lecture starting at 12:20 P.M.; \$3.50 for lecture and food, and \$1.50 for the talk alone.

SHORT AND TART "Vignettes of American Opera" is tonight's program at 7, presented by La Guardia Community College as part of its second annual American music festival at the Music Studio of the Graduate Center, 33 West 42d Street. Members of the Delphi Opera

MOSES
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TAXI-DRIVE
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

LIES MY FA
TOLD M
12, 2, 4, 6, 8

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SHERLOCK H
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Ashley Putnam, soprano

The New York Times/Cheder Hugins Jr. John Carpenter, tenor

are First Place in the Met's National Auditions

Carpen... a 29-year-old first place yesterday... Ashley Putnam, soprano, and John Carpenter, tenor, were the winners of the first prize at the Metropolitan Opera's National Auditions.

om and Morris in Rags to Rhythms

ican popular songs... William Bolcom and Joan Morris... The duo performed a variety of songs, including 'Rags to Rhythms'.

Radio City Music Hall advertisement for 'The Great Easter Show' featuring Robin and Marian with Audrey Hepburn and Sean Connery.

W.C. Fields and Me advertisement featuring a black and white photo of Fields and text about the film 'W.C. Fields and Me' starring Rod Steiger and Valerie Perrine.

Jack Nicholson '6th SMASH WEEK!' advertisement for the film 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest' with 9 Academy Award nominations.

Entertainment Events Today section listing various events including Music, Dance, Cabaret, and Theater performances.

Blazing Saddles advertisement featuring the title in large stylized letters and promotional text.

Robert De Niro 'Taxi Driver' advertisement with a photo of De Niro and text about the film's success.

Next Stop Greenwich Village advertisement for Paul Mazursky's film, featuring a photo of the main cast.

Barry Lyndon advertisement for Stanley Kubrick's film, featuring a photo of the title character.

Misty Beethoven advertisement for the film 'Misty Beethoven' featuring a photo of the dog and text about its success.

Grey Gardens advertisement for the film 'Grey Gardens' featuring a photo of the Beasly sisters.

Gay Rage advertisement for the film 'Gay Rage' featuring a photo of the title character.

Teenage Hustler advertisement for the film 'Teenage Hustler' featuring a photo of the main cast.

Green Is 5-Shot Victor In 3d Triumph in Row

By JOHN RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 28—Hubert Green gave everyone a chance to beat him in the finale of the Heritage Golf Classic today but, as he said, "nobody made a run at me." The result was the self-styled "skinny kid from Alabama" won his third consecutive golf tournament.

This is nowhere near a record—11 other players have done it, and of course there was Byron Nelson's 11 straight in 1945—but it still is a respectable achievement for a golf professional who only three weeks ago was in such a slump that he missed the cut in the Florida Citrus.

The Heritage was played over the exciting Harbour Town Golf Links, a par 36, 35-71 layout that is one of the best golf courses used on the pro tour. This is the kind of course on which a leader can lose his lead in the wink of an eye, where anyone can come out of the pack with a 66 or so.

It has happened here before, but it didn't happen today. Green shot a conservative, "commercial" 73 and cruised in comfortably.

Nobody molested him. Bob Murphy, his closest challenger at the start of today's round, gave away the tournament on the second hole, where he carded a triple-bogey 6. From there he went on to a nightmare of bogeys and double bogeys and a score of 76. Murphy had predicted it last night: "I could shoot 66 tomorrow, but then on this golf course, I could also shoot 76."

For a brief moment Jack Nicklaus seemed to have a chance when he birdied two holes on the front nine, but he took a bogey on the seventh and four bogeys on the back nine, ending with 73. End of Nicklaus.

Graham Marsh, an Australian visitor, was six under par as late as the 13th hole and looked good for second place, but he also faltered. End of Marsh.

Lanny Wadkins had second place in his grasp as late as the 14th green, where he was 6-under par. But he carelessly underestimated a tap-in putt for a par and missed it. On the next hole he dumped one into the water. End of Wadkins.

The runnerup came from so far back in the pack that even he was surprised. Last night, at the end of 54 holes, there were 11 players between Green, the leader, and a young Ohio pro named Jerry McGee.

Today all 11 of those players fell back and cleared the way for McGee.

After the counting was done, Green had completed 73 holes in 274, only 10 under par for this tough golf course, and McGee had shot 68 for 279, five strokes behind Green. McGee, 32 years old, has won one tournament since joining the tour in 1967. His purse today, \$24,510, was more than he had won all season, \$19,080.

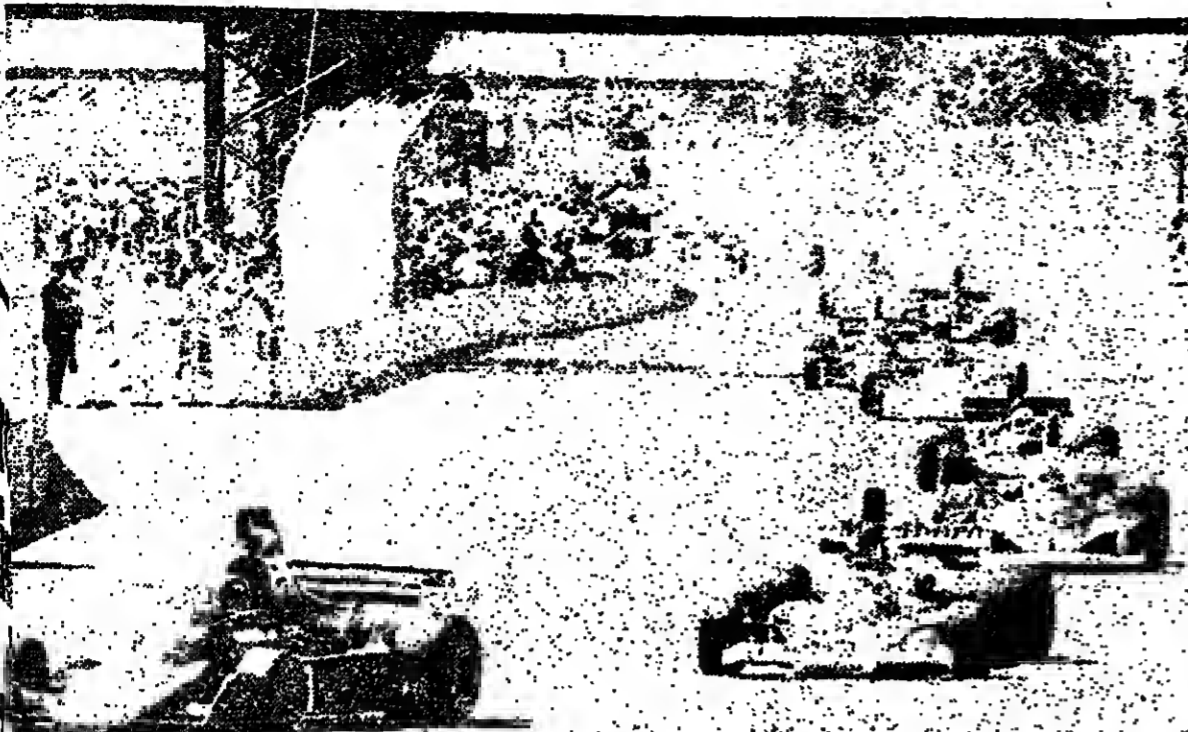
Hale Irwin, the Heritage winner in 1971 and 1973, shot a 67 for a tie for third place, at 280, with Don January and Gibby Gilbert.

Green had said last night a player could lose his lead here if he played "conservative too quick." He never played defensively today, but he did play ever so carefully.



Hubert Green sinking a putt for birdie on sixth hole at Hilton Head Island, S.C., yesterday.

Continued on Page 43, Column 2



Clay Regazzoni of France, left, taking the lead at the end of the first lap in the Long Beach, Calif., race.

Regazzoni Drives a Ferrari An Act Derby Winner

CHANEL KATZ
Special to The New York Times

BEACH, Calif. —Auto racing spectators got off to a start today but a named "Crash" and the trouble and first United States West by 42.3 seconds estimated at 12 cars in the 2.02-mile rough downtown course. The Austrian said he didn't expect to be one of the lucky ones.

Lauda, who never threatened his teammate, was slowing at the end but finished almost 3 seconds ahead of Patrick Depailler of France, who was threatened by an angry James Hunt. Depailler, who tangled with the English driver last year, in the other "race round the houses" at Long Beach East in Monte Carlo, went wide around a turn and forced Hunt into one of the temporary concrete barriers.

Hunt, who said his McLaren could have run with Regazzoni's Ferrari, was out of the race on the fourth lap and he was furious, shaking his fist at the Frenchman the next time the Tyrrell driver went by.

"He's good in the streets," Hunt said later of Depailler's driving abilities. "But he's not good in traffic."

"What he did was blatant. He looked at me; I could see him looking at me in his side mirror. He just came out in front of me."

Depailler, who had brake trouble, told Hunt later he

ARCADIA, Calif., March 28 (AP)—An Act withstood the closing bid of Double Discount, a long shot today and won the \$157,000 Santa Anita Derby as Telly's Pop, the favorite, ran out of the money.

An Act, making his bid to go to the Kentucky Derby, went the mile and an eighth, with Lafitt Pincay Jr. up, in 1:48 and best Double Discount by a neck.

Double Discount, a 45-1 shot, set the pace, gave way to An Act on the backstretch but came on under the urging of Fernando Toro in the stretch drive.

Telly's Pop, winner of the California Derby on March 13 at Golden Gate Fields, went off as the 7-5 favorite but never figured strongly in this test of Western 3-year-olds.

An Act was bet down to the second choice at 3-1 by the crowd of 52,000 as the nine starters, all weighted at 120 pounds, raced over a fast track.

Life's Hope finished third and June's Blaze fourth.

An Act returned \$6,220, \$5, and \$4.60 for \$2 across the boards. Double Discount paid \$25 to place and \$11.40 to show. Life's Hope, ridden by Angel Cordero Jr., paid \$7.

An Act earned \$97,700 for his syndicate of owners in this 39th running of the Santa Anita feature for the sophomore class.

The son of Pretense-Durga undoubtedly earned a trip to Churchill Downs for the May 1 Kentucky Derby. He is also entered in the Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

An Act became the second so of Pretense to win a Santa Anita Derby. Sham did it in 1973 and placed second to Secretariat in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness.

However, An Act finished only fourth in the California



Bill Bradley of Knicks is bumped by Paul Silas of the Celtics, who sinks a two-pointer in action at Boston.

Celtics Take Title; Top Knicks, 100-94

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, March 28—After a game John Havlicek looks a little more worn. He breathes a little heavier, he doesn't get downcourt as quickly, his playing time has been cut and his left knee is aching. But his importance to the Boston Celtics has not diminished.

Within a six-second span, Havlicek, approaching his 36th birthday and playing in his 1,100th National Basketball Association regular season game today, made two key plays that stymied a New York Knick rally and led to a 100-94 Celtic victory before a crowd of 14,251 at the Boston Garden.

After the Knicks had closed a 13-point gap to 96-94 on a jump shot by Earl Monroe with 1:33 left, Havlicek blocked a short baseliner jump shot by Phil Jackson, and six seconds later drove for the basket and was fouled by John Gianelli. He hit both free throws for his 21st and 22d points and the Knicks never recovered.

The victory clinched a fifth straight Atlantic Division championship for the Celtics, while the Knicks remain one defeat or one Buffalo victory away from mathematical elimination from the playoffs.

The Knicks stayed alive one more day only because the Braves lost at Washington today, 113-90.

"I was trying to help out on Earl Monroe and Spencer Haywood," said Havlicek, the second oldest player in the league (Philadelphia's Leroy Ellis is a month older). "The Knicks swung the play to Phil Jackson and I just caught a piece of the ball. Phil had a wide open shot, lucky for me I guess."

Jackson, sitting in the Knick dressing room, with a pained look on his face and his right arm wrapped, said, "I thought John got a piece of my arm. Don Murphy (the official) thought it was a clean block. I just couldn't believe he got a piece of the ball. I got the ball up quick enough."

Murphy and Paul Mihalik, the other official, had no friends in either dressing room. Between them they issued five technical fouls, Mihalik calling four of them, two against Charlie Scott with \$:57 remaining in the second quarter. That meant an automatic ejection and a \$225 fine for Scott.

Seconds later Murphy slapped Tom Heinsohn, the Celtics' coach, with a technical foul after he had called a third foul on Dave Cowens. "I'm paying too much in fines," said Scott. "I had

Evonne Goolagong Wins Wimbledon

ARD KOPPETT
Special to The New York Times

PRINGS, Calif. —In one of the most dramatic upsets in tennis history, Evonne Goolagong of Australia defeated Virginia Wade of Britain in Boston indoor tournament.



Evonne Goolagong of Australia on her way to defeating Virginia Wade of Britain in Boston indoor tournament.

Red Smith

TAMPA, Fla., March 28—From this day forward, Sparky Anderson was saying, 24 managers in the major leagues would have to stand trial. He wasn't referring to the task of putting a team together in half the time usually allowed for spring training, although that is a burden that even he feels. The manager of Cincinnati's world champions has fewer problems than his lodge brothers, but he still worries about finding room for the right players on a 25-man squad. Not only have the Reds added the useful outfielders, Mike Lum and Bob Bailey, to a team that already had George Foster, Cesar Geronimo, Ken Griffey, Merv Rettenmund and Ed Armbrister, but there are four or five rookies who cannot be protected if they are farmed out again, and mistakes could be costly. That wasn't the test he referred to, though, and he wasn't talking about knowing when to change pitchers. He was talking about handling 25 men so they would have some allegiance to the team.

"Can you imagine wanting to play out his option on this team? There was incredulity in his tone and in his lean, intelligent face. The Reds not only hired him out of minor league obscurity, they trusted him with a team good enough to win four divisional championships, three pennants and one World Series in six years? In his book, playing for Cincinnati is like going to heaven without the inconvenience of dying."

"Suppose a guy playing behind Johnny Bench or Peter Rose, or Joe Morgan," a man said. "You couldn't blame him for being restless."

Measure of Men

"There are guys on the bench in this league," Sparky said, "who better hope nothing happens to the man in front of them. I think there are very few who could be regulars with some other team. A guy who plays a day or two at a time, maybe 70 games a year, might have pretty good figures. Maybe he didn't have to hit against Tom Seaver or Andy Messersmith or Jim Palmer or Catfish Hunter. But playing 70 games in a row is something else, and then he's going to see the Cat or Seaver or that other looking at him."

"There's been a lot of them I could name. Play 'em two days straight and it's 'bench me or trade me.' If expansion comes, just wait and see what the new clubs get, because there isn't that much talent around."

"The man I marvel at is the one that's in there day after day and night after night and still puts the figures on the board. I'm talking about Pete Rose, Stan Musial, the real stars. Believe me, especially the way we travel today, flying all night with a game the next night and then the

The Managers Must Stand Trial

next afternoon, if you can play 162 games, you're a man."

"I've got news for you," said Maury Allen of the New York Post. "Even a writer, if he covers 162 games he's a man."

"On this club," Sparky said, "we're lucky, we got five or six guys who get 500 at bats apiece. That's why we win. Why, I've seen Rose with the flu so bad he'd lay on the trainer's table until game time, but he'd play nine innings. Last May in Montreal Bench was sick with a virus and Morgan had been spiked. We'd won 18 and lost 19 at the time. Morgan got 16 or 18 stitches and both he and Bench played and we won and got up to 500. The next game I rested them both and we won again. We went to New York and Koozman beat us and we were 20-20."

That was on May 20. The Reds won 41 of their next 50 games and didn't come back into sight until the World Series. "I know you had 20 games," a man said, "but I didn't realize you had such a slow start."

"We couldn't do anything," Sparky said. "If we had to make an error, we made it. If we had to not get a run home from third with less than two out, we didn't get it home. I asked myself, 'Am I a liar? Are all the guys who write liars, too? I think we're the best club. They write that we're best. Are we lying?'"

Rose at Third

"You know, we're a good club but sometimes we can see where we have a weakness that you might not spot. I talk to Morgan a lot. He's one of my strongest men. He would make a great manager, he's got judgment, balance, common sense, and he knows what goes on. A kid player couldn't talk to Morgan, but Morgan can talk to the kid and he does. So do Bench and Rose, the way real stars should."

"I was talking to Joe today. I told him we don't have any time to waste, if we have to ask for extra work, let's not have anybody goofing off. There are always some guys, you tell them to run 15 in the outfield and they'll just go and do 15, if you know what I mean. I say, 'Don't count yourself, because you're not counting me. Did you go out to run 15 or to do 15?'"

"This isn't a game where you can turn it on and off like a water faucet. I tell them if they dog it now, there'll come a time when they turn the faucet on and nothing comes out."

"But getting back to last year, it all turned around when I moved Rose from the outfield to third base. That got Foster's bat into the lineup, and when he settled down and got a little confidence he was batting .300 and knocking those home runs out of here, and we took off."

N.C.A.A. Final On Tonight

By GORDON S. WHITE JR.
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 —Johnny Orr, the Michigan basketball coach, said today, "I'm getting tired of congratulating Bobby Knight [Indiana coach]."

However, the predictions are that Orr will have to do it for a third time this season after defeating Indiana and Michigan meet for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tomorrow night at the Spectrum.

Indiana achieved two of its 31 victories by beating Michigan, 80-74, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and then, 72-67, in overtime at Bloomington, Ind.

The third meeting between the Big Ten Conference teams was assured when both won impressively in the semifinals yesterday. The Hoosiers repeated their season-opening victory over the University of California, Los Angeles, by whipping the defending N.C.A.A. champion, 65-51, after Michigan him-

Red Smith

lately previously undefeated Rutgers, 86-70.

The result is the first N.C.A.A. title game between teams from the same conference in the 39 annual basketball tournaments.

Orr said: "I think we're fortunate to be here, but happy to play Indiana a third time? Hell, you think I'm out?"

For his work this season, during which Michigan finished second to Indiana in the big Ten Conference, Orr

Continued on Page 42, Column 3

Of all filter kings:

Nobody's lower than Carlton.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Carlton Filter	*2	0.2
Carlton Menthol	*2	0.2
Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)	*1	0.1

*1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine
*Av. per cigarette by FTC method

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Filter and Menthol, 2 mg. "tar", 0.2 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, by FTC method.

...sitting...
...bank wait...
...for a loan...
...and some...
...Citibank...
...he Loan...
...Citibank...
...Victor...
...final...
...ARD KOPPETT...
...FRINGS, Calif...
...d a 4-1 lead...
...rs, handling...
...Evonne Goolagong...
...Red Smith...
...The Managers Must Stand Trial...
...N.C.A.A. Final On Tonight...
...Carlton...
...Nobodies lower than Carlton...
...Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar...
...Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health...
...No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25...
...The man I marvel at is the one that's in there day after day and night after night and still puts the figures on the board...
...friends...
...page 43, Column 4

The important business of advertising was never more important.

More than 64% of the Gross National Product of the United States is accounted for by Consumer purchases.

Consumer buying actions account for 64% of the GNP in Great Britain, 54% in Germany, 67% in Italy, 53% in Japan, 67% in Brazil, 57% in Canada.

In short, the market economies of the world depend importantly for their health and growth on the predictable actions of the Consumer.

"Personal Selling," as we once knew it, is no longer economically affordable. The new-car salesman cannot pull up in your driveway and then spend an hour or more giving a demonstration ride; the corner grocery store with a proprietor and two clerks is no longer an affordable, efficient food-distribution system.

Today's shopper makes weekly purchases in a mute marketplace offering a very wide choice of products. The Consumer does the choosing and hears but one human voice—the cashier saying, "That's \$21.85, please."

Taking the product to the Consumer is no longer affordable.

The Consumer must be brought to the product, regularly, predictably.

The most efficient and effective way to reach and to move the Consumer to act is through mass communication—advertising, carefully planned, effectively created, widely and regularly published.

Advertising has demonstrated it can do this important job well in all major markets of the world.

Predictable Consumer action on a large scale makes it possible to plan and build factories and keep them producing, supports retailing organizations, moves crops from field to table, keeps people working in canneries, laboratories, ships, on farms, in banks and in service industries all over the world.

Major marketers know that advertising is not an "on and off" expenditure; it is a major investment in growth. United States advertising agencies invested \$14.6-billion for their clients in 1975, an all-time high. Advertising, in fact, kept pace with the

economy. We are forecasting that advertising expenditures in the U.S. this year will be about 10% above the 1975 level.

Because advertising is vital to marketing economies, it has a parallel duty in any Consumer society—a real and serious obligation to inform and serve the Consumer responsibly.

In a large sense this obligation is basically self-enforcing: *Advertising's ultimate client is the Consumer; lose faith with the Consumer and all is lost.*

The Consumers are not merely an "economic unit"; the Consumers are generally, perfectly capable of making sensible decisions in their own best interests. The Consumers do and will continue to decide which products succeed and which fail. The record is clear and is being written every day.

The Interpublic Group of Companies is the largest advertising agency system in the world. We have just completed our 73rd year in this business, serving many of the world's market leaders in more than 50 countries.

We are pleased that 1975 was a record year for us in all respects.

We regard our opportunities as great and growing and our responsibilities to Consumers, clients and markets to be our long-term professional commitment.

This week we are mailing our 1975 annual report to stockholders. It reflects a five-year record of growth. To obtain a copy, write to Paul Foley, chairman and chief executive officer.

Gross Income	1975 \$177,991,000	1974 \$156,894,000	1973 \$149,305,000	1972 \$138,925,000	1971 \$131,829,000
Net Income	7,918,000	6,955,000	6,838,000	6,268,000	5,526,000
Earnings Per Share	3.45	2.93	2.74	2.38	2.16

The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.

1271 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
212 867-1122

The Interpublic Group of Companies is listed in
The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol IFC.

The Interpublic Group of Companies, the largest advertising agency system in the world, includes these major agencies: McCann-Erickson Worldwide, with headquarters in New York, has nine offices in the U.S. and 68 international offices in 51 countries (including 6 affiliated agencies); Campbell-Ewald Company, Detroit; Campbell-Ewald International, 17 offices in 14 countries (including an affiliation with Ervaco in Scandinavia); Tinker, Campbell-Ewald, New York; Erwin-Wasey, Inc., Los Angeles, and The Marschalk Company, Inc., New York and Cleveland.



Large trucks being fueled at a stop on the New Jersey Turnpike. The possibility of a strike by the teamsters' union is discounted by most of Wall Street's security analysts.

Analysts Favor Trucking Industry's Outlook

BERT E. REDINGFIELD
Special to The New York Times
The trucking industry has a bright outlook, according to Wall Street's security analysts. The industry's financial prospects are being viewed positively, particularly in light of the recession. Analysts believe that the industry's performance will improve as the economy begins to recover. They note that the trucking industry is a key component of the national economy, and its health is closely tied to the overall economic situation. The analysts predict that the industry will continue to grow, despite the challenges posed by the current economic environment.

can be assumed that President Ford would be pressed to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, imposing an 80-day cooling-off period. This factor, most observers believe, puts pressure on the teamster leadership to settle without a strike. An 80-day respite would carry through into June, when the teamsters' union will hold its annual convention. Frank E. Fitzsimmons must stand for re-election as president at the convention, and union officials do not like to face their membership without a contract. Managements of the nation's trucking companies—there are more than 14,500 Federally regulated hire-carriers engaged in interstate commerce—face this week's showdown in relatively good

shape despite their traffic losses in the recession. Traffic, which in the first half of 1975 dropped 20 to 25 percent below 1974 levels, has been good and getting better steadily since the last quarter of 1975. Tonnage in January ran 2.3 per cent ahead of January of last year. February's business was 13.5 per cent above the year-earlier level. And volume in March through last week was up more than 15 per cent. Al Shaw of Standard & Poor's predicts that tonnage for all 1976 will rebound to approximately 1974's level. Total labor costs of the common-carrier trucking industry, consisting of direct wage payments and fringe benefits, accounted for 61.5 percent of over-all revenues,

estimated at \$18 billion in 1975 for the 2,230 carriers reporting regularly to the American Trucking Association. The annual salary of an over-the-road driver, under the expiring contract, averages about \$25,000. Under what the union termed a final compromise offer, the teamsters last week sought a raise of 75 cents in the hourly wage rate for the first year, two 25-cent raises in the second and third years, making a total of \$1.75. The teamsters additionally have asked for a cost-of-living allowance in the second and third years of the contract. Wall Street analysts are generally of the belief that

Stable Goods' Recovery Lifts Earnings for Sears

By ISADORE BARMASH
Special to The New York Times
JAGO—Major household goods, the one significant factor of consumer product sales lagged in sales for two years, continued well in March after consecutive months of decline. Arthur M. Wood, chairman and chief executive officer of Sears, Roebuck and Company, said in an instant report for the first week. "The resurgence of durable goods reflects replacement demand (offsetting the flat trend in housing starts) which comes from sales of existing homes. Beginning last December, such 'housing transfers' have run at a record rate through February," Mr. Wood said. Speaking in his 68th floor office in the 110-story Sears Tower, Mr. Wood disclosed a number of developments contained in the company's annual report to be issued April 10.

"Sears is 'looking into the possibility' of selling its merchandising and operational expertise to foreign countries. The giant retailer will charge a fee for consulting and engineering services on retailing and physical handling of merchandise. Mr. Wood declined to specify target countries but implied that such negotiations were now under way. "This year's domestic expansion will be slightly down from last year's, totaling more than \$275 million against \$282 million in 1975, while next year's expansion budget will be about the same as in 1976. "The 1976 expansion outlays will be down because Sears has completed its expenditures for



Arthur M. Wood

Arab Part of Oil Imported by U.S. More Than in '73

By WILLIAM D. SMITH
Special to The New York Times
Although oil imports into the United States have declined slightly since 1973, the percentage of these imports coming from Arab sources has soared, according to a study released yesterday by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. The study indicates that imports as a share of total United States oil demand have increased only fractionally in the last three years from 38.1 percent of demand in 1973 to 38.3 percent in 1974 and 38.7 percent in 1975. The report says the reason is that imports as well as demand declined in both 1974 and 1975 but that last year demand dropped more rapidly than imports. Direct Arab oil supplies were equivalent to nearly 10 percent of total United States demand compared with 6 percent in 1973. If the Arab oil component in the oil products imported from Caribbean refineries is included, United States dependency on Arab oil rose to 11 percent in 1975. Imports of Arab oil by the United States in 1975 rose by 86 percent over 1974, the study noted. However, these imports in 1974 were artificially low because of the embargo, which reduced shipments from those sources to almost nothing in the first quarter of that year, according to the study.

MEN REATEN VOLT
1974 years ago this week, Adams wrote to his mistress that he is not paid to the ladies, determined to forestall her.

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Surge in Potato Futures Prices Is Upsetting Farmers

Spread Between the Forward and Cash Markets Said to Impair Hedging

By H. J. MAIDENBERG
Special to The New York Times
There was another mysterious surge in Maine potato futures prices last week, which further widened the gap between the cash market and that for produce deliverable through this May. Although experience holds that futures and cash prices should converge as the contracts near maturity, the widening spread seen last week brought dismay not only to Maine farmers, consumers and food processors, but also to a number of traders as well. Maine Cash Price
Outwardly, what happened last week was that the prices of Maine potatoes for delivery during the next two months rose as much as \$2.17, to close at \$14.85 a hundred pounds on the May contract. May is the last of the old crop (fall, 1975, harvest) contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange. But the cash price in Maine, as recorded by the Department of Agriculture, rose less than a dollar to



Potatoes after harvest last year on Long Island. The wide disparity between cash and futures prices for potatoes is creating problems for farmers.

Another reason farmers are unhappy with the futures market rises is that they come on the eve of planting, which starts in Maine in about five weeks. "Some farmers look at the newspaper futures prices and switch out of other crops into potatoes," the co-op manager said, "and come October they have a glut of spuds and everybody gets hurt and angry." "If the market rises further, one produce merchant said here the other day, "we will again be getting tenders from producers as far away as the state of Washington. The only advantage the Maine growers have in this market is logistics. When the price is high enough, you would

PRICE STRENGTH SHOWN BY BONDS

Wall Street Seems to Feel Yields Will Keep Moving Toward Lower Levels

By JOHN H. ALLAN
Special to The New York Times
The bond market last week made its strongest advance this year, and the consensus in Wall Street seems to be that fixed-income securities will continue to move toward higher prices and lower yields. Many bond analysts, adopting the natural skepticism that follows any substantial move in the securities market, caution that the bond market could easily falter as soon as traders nail down some profits from the lengthy advance in prices during most of March. The credit markets did hesitate last Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning, but they rebounded in light trading as the week ended and the recovery restored confidence.

As March is ending, the dominant view of the outlook for the credit markets—based on the conclusions of 30 bond market letters and talks with scores of investment bankers and traders over the last week—is two-pronged: Short-term rates will shortly begin to rise as corporate demand for credit increases; long-term rates will continue to decline as the volume of financing remains light in April. Commercial Paper
As evidence of the pickup in demand for short-term credit, analysts note that total commercial paper outstanding in the most recent two weeks for which data are available has jumped \$1.27 billion to \$51.2 billion. It had declined moderately over the preceding two months. "We think that the financial community has an exaggerated impression of the current weakness in demand for short-term credit by business," said H. Erich Heloemann of Morgan Stanley & Company as he belittled the "preoccupation" with weekly changes in loans at New York City banks. At least a portion of the decline in loans here, he explained, can be traced to a desire by the banks to mitigate the impact of state and local taxes enacted last year by booking loans abroad.

Panel on Corporate Bribery Overseas To Be Named by President This Week

U.S. Reports Gains in Its Campaign Against Improper Payments

By ROBERT D. BERSHEY JR.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—The Government believes it is making progress in a broad campaign it has mounted against improper payments by American corporations. The drive is led by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is using techniques that might be employed by a district attorney with an overwhelming case—plea bargaining and using confessions to help in investigations of other suspects. The Internal Revenue Service is also active, scrutinizing the returns of corporations and their executives for possible tax fraud arising from deductions. The I.R.S. says it expects to examine more than 100 companies, using agents here and in 14 other countries around the world. Questionable overseas payments have shaken confidence in the integrity of the nation's business leadership, threatened its diplomatic relations and perhaps changed the military procurement decisions of allies. The revelations over the last 18 months have led, according to the State Department, to "grievous damage" to United States foreign policy.



Elliot L. Richardson



Roderick M. Hills

States foreign policy. Court Action Taken
More than 80 companies—60 of them among the 500 largest in the country—have either been taken to court by the S.E.C. or have come forward under its so-called voluntary program for admitting misconduct, and about 20 more companies are expected to have undergone its scrutiny by Memorial Day, the unofficial end of the annual meeting season. Although it is too early to be sure that business is, in fact, coming clean, the S.E.C. is clearly elated at the results so far. "In my judgment, the combination of the commission's review of filings and its enforcement activities is getting to the bottom of the issue of questionable corporate payments," the S.E.C.'s chairman, Roderick M. Hills, declared in a recent interview. Other agencies and arms of the Government are following their own remedies, though

Kissinger and Others Cabinet Level Expected to Join Richardson

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 28—The White House said to that a formal announcement and details would be in "some time this week" as the creation of a Cabinet task force to investigate misconduct of American corporations overseas. An informal announcement was made by President Ford himself late Saturday during campaign appearance at Croton, Wis. He gave no detail beyond saying that Richard L. Nixon would be the panel chairman. Mr. Richardson, in a telephone interview late last night said that he believed other commission members likely to include Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld; Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon; William L. Sullivan, Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs; James T. Lynn, Director of Office of Management and Budget.

Cabinet-Level Group
At the White House today press office spokesmen said "We plan to announce it some time this week. The President does plan to create a Cabinet level task force chaired by Secretary Richardson to examine this whole area of questionable payments by United States corporations to foreign officials and individuals and governments. It is expected that actual announcement will be made sometime this week." The spokesmen would give no additional details, a when he was told that Richardson had done so, "he shouldn't be saying anything," because the commission was being established by the President. One of those involved in setting up the task force was Edward C. Schmults, a deputy counsel to the President. Mr. Schmults, in a telephone interview today, said he had been working on preparing recommendations for Mr. Ford on "organizational aspects" of the panel. He said the membership would

Personal Finance: Expenses for Travel

By LEONARD SLOANE
Travel and entertainment expenses can be taken as a business deduction if they are directly related to the occupation or trade of the taxpayer. Yet many of these legitimate expenses are disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service because they do not meet the necessary substantiation requirements. As a general rule, travel and entertainment expenses are deductible only to the extent that they exceed the amount reimbursed by an employer. But the I.R.S. may inquire as to whether this reimbursement was preceded by the submission of adequate substantiating evidence to the employer, particularly if the employer is a private corporation. Employees, moreover, will be considered to have accounted properly to employers if reimbursement for trips was made on a per diem basis—up to a maximum of usually \$44. Similarly, if transportation reimbursement is paid to an employee who uses his own car for company travel of up to 15 cents

a mile, this too will be considered an acceptable accounting. A caveat here is that any executive who owns more than 10 percent of his company's stock must account in full and cannot take advantage of the per diem rates. This excursion, however, does not apply to mileage allowance. For those who spend their own money on business travel and entertainment—or

Confidential business purposes do not have to be recorded but should be available elsewhere. An improperly prepared diary can be as useless as no diary at all. Take a look at these examples: "The entertainment and gift expenses of a ticket agent, amounting to thousands of dollars, were disallowed because his diary was written five years after the expenses occurred. The Tax Court ruled that afterthought entries like these are not an adequate record, but rather are equivalent to uncorroborated testimony. "A show business couple

Continued on Page 47, Column 1

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Redemption Notice
City of Oslo (Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due May 1, 1985
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1970...

Table with columns for Bond Numbers and corresponding serial numbers for the City of Oslo bonds.

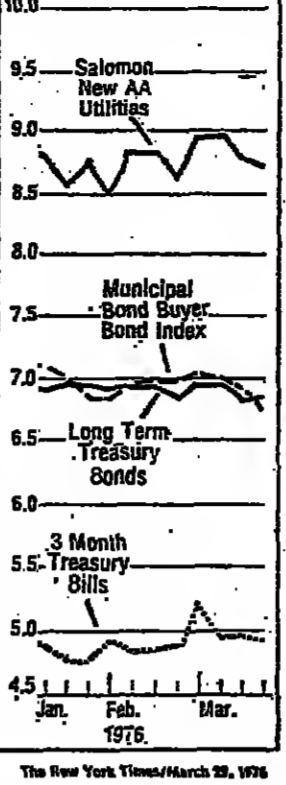
May 1, 1976 will become due and payable upon each Bond selected for redemption... The serial numbers of the Bonds listed by lot for redemption are as follows:

For the CITY OF OSLO (NORWAY)
CITIBANK, N.A.
as Fiscal Agent

Bond Market Expected to Show
A Continued Strength in Prices

Continued From Page 45
In this week's corporate financing, these issues are scheduled:
TUESDAY
The Twp. Ind. Ind. \$50 million of debentures...

Market Rates
Per cent, weekly figures



Personal Finance

Continued From Page 45
deducted a large sum for entertaining guests in restaurants and at home and kept an up-to-date diary of the costs... When it comes to travel expenses, the taxpayer must demonstrate that a trip combining business and pleasure had business as its primary purpose...

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
to the Holders of

Japan 5 1/2% External Loan
Sinking Fund Bonds Due May 1, 1980

HEREBY GIVEN that Six Hundred Twenty Two Thousand Dollars principal amount of Japan 5 1/2% External Loan Sinking Fund Bonds...

Table with columns for Bond Numbers and serial numbers for Japan 5 1/2% External Loan Sinking Fund Bonds.

THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY
as Fiscal Agent

NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF SEWER REVENUE BONDS...

A Complaint has been filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey... The named defendants in the suit are the Authority, the Borough of Easttown, and the Borough of Westtown...

Interest exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from all present Federal, New York State and New York City Income Taxation.

\$70,000,000
County of Albany, New York
South Mall Construction Bonds, Series M
Rated: Moody's-A; Standard & Poor's-A

Dated March 1, 1976
Due April 1, as shown below

Bonds maturing on April 1, 1987 and thereafter will be callable as a whole or in part in the inverse order of their maturity on any interest payment date on or after April 1, 1986 at par and accrued interest.

Principal and semiannual interest (April 1 and October 1, first coupon October 1, 1976), payable at the State Bank of Albany, Albany, New York, or at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York City. Coupon Bonds in the denomination of \$5,000 each, registrable as to principal only or as to both principal and interest.

These Bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are valid and legally binding obligations of the County of Albany, payable from ad valorem taxes levied upon all the taxable real property therein without limitation as to rate or amount. The Bonds will also be secured by rental payments from the State in amounts sufficient to pay when due all installments of principal and interest on all bonds issued by the County to finance the Project.

Table with columns for Amount, Due, Rate, Yield, and Price for various bond series.

These Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Sullivan, Donovan, Hanrahan & Shiere, New York, N. Y., whose opinion will be furnished upon delivery. An Offering Circular may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from any of the undersigned and other dealers in any State in which such securities are sold.

- List of financial institutions and firms including: BACHE HALSEY STUART INC., SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO., KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO., etc.

ORANGE and ROCKLAND UTILITIES, Inc.

Dividend Notice
A dividend of 32 cents will be paid on May 1, 1976 to shareholders of record April 13, 1976.

BIDS

POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
ASTORIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
ADVERTISED PROPOSALS FOR THE FURNISHING, DELIVERY AND INSTALLATION OF YARD WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS...

March 28, 1976

THE PORN PLACE

Hard Core
Sexual Pleasure
Personal Services
Adult Books
Sexual Pleasure
Personal Services

Advertising

Norton Simon Making Changes

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY
Just a little over a month after Lever Brothers announced it would be moving some of the advertising buying responsibilities out of its agencies, Norton Simon Inc., the country's 23d largest national advertiser, announced plans to do the same.

Most of the function will be taken over by Norton Simon Communications, the four-year-old in-house agency, which at the same time will get out of the creation of advertising.

So, the operating divisions of Norton Simon Inc. that have had their advertising made by N.S.C. or factored out by it to creative boutiques will be talking to agencies about taking over that job.

According to Lawrence Eping, president of Norton Simon Communications, the SFM Media Service Corporation will do most of the broadcast negotiating while the planning and post-testing are handled in-house. Grey Advertising, however, will continue to make the TV network buys for Canada Dry.

He said he would be adding about 12 people to his staff. They will do all of the corporation's magazine and newspaper advertising buying.

Norton Simon Inc. spent \$75 million for advertising in 1974. Advertising Age has reported.

The operating companies that do most of that advertising are besides Canada Dry, Hunt-Wesson Foods, Max Factor & Company, Somerset Importers, Halston and the McCall Pattern Company.

In addition to Grey, the agencies affected are Botsford Ketchum; Rosenfeld, Sirowitz & Lawson; Hall & Levine in Los Angeles; Smith/Greenland; and D'Arcy-MacManus & Masinas, which joined the fold last week as agency for Somerset's Johnnie Walker Red Label Scotch.

Up to now N.S.C. has been handling the creation of advertising for all of the Hunt tomato products, Wesson Oil, Prima Salsa Spaghetti Sauce, Wakefield sea food, Redi-Wip, McCall Pattern, Halston and Somerset's line of bourbons.

David Mahoney, president and chairman of Norton Simon Inc., who made the announcement, said the consolidation of buying activities would be "closely coordinated" with the N.S.C. media payment department. That little-publicized department has for the last year been responsible for all of the corporation's media payments, which is another traditional function of an advertising agency.

Bank's Ad Agency
Benton & Bowles has been named the ad agency for the Marine Midland Bank, which has 300 branches throughout the state.

Until three years ago the bank had eight agencies. Then it reorganized and centralized its marketing and advertising operations. Until Benton & Bowles was named, the bank had been doing its consumer advertising in-house with the Marine Midland Marketing Corporation.

Supplementary Over-Counter Listings

The following is a supplementary weekly list of mutual funds prepared by the National Association of Securities Dealers. The range shown reflects prices at which securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) last Friday.

Acorn F.	11.42	11.47	Mess F.	15.01	15.04
Am Sun F.	17.10		Income	15.81	15.84
Am Fund	24.44	24.48	Inc-Sa	14.51	15.84
Am Bond			Names	24.45	24.80
Can Ind	12.28	12.42	Stansau	R.A.	R.A.
Fund	30.15		Dean		
Walc F.	31.36		Safe	4.95	4.95
Cons S.F.	48.21		Life	N.A.	N.A.
Can Ind	22.80		Life	1.00	1.00
Dev Ind	12.28	12.28	Sec Bond	51.46	52.01
Divid	34.72		Sec Bond	30.91	
Dell F.	2.79	2.89	Sec Bond	9.44	9.72
Ed F.	41.41		Suppld		
Empire F.	39.71		Trust	11.75	12.77
Ed F.	21.78		Grwth	9.20	10.85
Harold F.	98.11	92.61	The Fund		
Hoffm F.	11.21	11.26	Stock	8.59	9.72
Ind F.	11.21	11.26	Transamerica	11.21	11.26
Lincoln	8.45	9.23	USA INC	11.21	11.18
MAI			Fund	11.18	11.18

N.A.—Not Available.

Rise in Futures Prices Upsets Potato Farmers

Continued From Page 45
be surprised where the offerings come from." As it is, it now costs between \$1 and \$1.50 to ship 100 pounds of potatoes from Maine to the huge New York metropolitan market.

Why the sudden surge in Maine potato prices on the futures market? A trader for a large brokerage house here offered one explanation: "We are seeing the second big potato futures jump since last January, with a Federal report of a smaller 1975 crop caused the market to hit almost \$17 a hundredweight. The cash market didn't follow and prices fell back to around \$11 earlier this month.

"Then we heard that some of the old crop supplies from Maine were being rejected or sold at a sharp discount because of poor quality—and the market took off again."

Potatoes Are Graded
This was denied by the Maine co-op officials. "The potatoes are graded by the Agriculture Department," they declared, "it is an old trick to get out of delivery obligations or knock down the price."

"We realize that as old crop stocks dwindle, quality goes down but this is usually compensated by the standard 75-cent discount applied to supplies delivered in April and May, the last of the old-crop contracts."

A produce broker here conceded that the rejection rate was higher than usual in recent weeks but offered another reason: "Consumers are buying fewer fresh potatoes today. In 1960, for example, 60 percent of the market supply

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<p>U</p> <p>U.S., TIME Utah, TIME Utica/Watertown</p>	<p>V</p> <p>TIME Vermont, TIME Victoria, TIME Virginia</p>	<p>W</p> <p>TIME Waco, Tex., TIME Washington, D.C., TIME Washington, TIME West Indies, TIME West Virginia, TIME Western Australia, TIME in Western Canada, TIME Wheeling, W. Va., TIME Wichita, Kan., TIME Wisconsin, TIME Worldwide, TIME Wyoming</p>	<p>X</p> <p>TIME Atlantic Ex-British Isles, TIME Asia Ex-Hong Kong, TIME Europe Ex-Scandinavia, TIME Latin America Ex-Brazil, TIME U.S., Ex-Primary Spot Market Package. Many basic Editions have further optional refinements.</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>You need to be fitted for an edition not listed here? Let us know. We can also do custom tailoring.</p>

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Primary Spot Market Package

State to Open 'Spring Borrowing' Drive, Aimed at Every Major Bank in the U.S.

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

With a mixture of hope and nervousness, New York State marks this week on the final day of the struggle to lift the emergency plugging of its financial affairs for six months.

Starting today, the top fiscal aides in Governor Carey's administration will be joining with lawyers and executives from the largest commercial banks in New York City to conduct an extraordinary campaign aimed at persuading very major banks in the country to help the state meet its fiscal borrowing requirements this spring.

They have lined up endorsements, the most significant coming from Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who said two weeks ago that he would regard the state's notes as "acceptable investments" by banks once the state balanced its budget and rescued its agencies from default.

And they have a campaign strategy based on the principle of momentum. The first step in their strategy was to score something akin to an early primary victory by winning agreement from the 11 major commercial banks in New York City, members of the Clearinghouse Association, to buy \$1 billion in state notes for their own portfolios.

Many Ex-Civil Servants Drawing More

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

Social Security and other pension plans, he noted, the beneficiaries are independently determined.

Half the nation's workers in private industry, he said, are not covered by private pension plans at all, and must depend on the Social Security retirement program.

If Social Security is also considered, he said the public-employee retirement combined benefits are one-third higher than in private industry.

Benefits Tabulation For Retirees at

Calculations of benefit retirees in principal New York plans in terms of home percentages of a year's \$14,000 salary retiree at 65 with a spouse were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Pension States Teachers, State Police, etc.

System in 1970 were 3 the then level of bene through they had been as 46 times in 1961, Mr. said.

Mr. Tilove reported N State and local government were contributing about a year for employe Security, or nearly \$90 for every working pe the state.

The systems through state covered almost 1. persons, including reit said, and may reprt percent or more of actually voting for them "a major political

Cyprus Gets New Ir Of Lebanese Ch

LARNACA, Cyprus, (AP)—Packed into ya cargo boats, hundreds of refugees from arrived here by sea weekend.

Arrivals had to p crossing for the 12-hour, crossing from July— mune as two days ea the Cyprus Retiree System as recently as 1960, meaning "a decline funded position," he said.

Beame Joining Fight on Stavisky Bill

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

lar two-thirds overriding vote in the Senate, if necessary.

Mr. Stavisky's measure, sponsored in the Senate by Roy M. Goodman, the Manhattan Republican, would require the city to spend the same proportion of its expense budget on the schools as it did in an average over the last three years, before the city's fiscal crisis forced wholesale cuts in city services.

The city's lobbyists, in carrying the word of Mr. Beame's strong opposition to the measure to the Legislature, have said that if the bill becomes law, the city will have to renege \$150 million to \$200 million in cut funds to the Board of Education in the coming fiscal year budget—a budget that has already been drawn up at City Hall.

"It would destroy the city's financial plan," Deputy Mayor Stanley Friedman said today, referring to the city's three-year fiscal recovery program.

"And it would destroy the integrity of all the other city agencies' budgets."

Snowball Effect Seen Mayor Beame will make this argument to the Assembly Democratic membership conference at 2 P.M. tomorrow. He will recite the same purpose with the Senate Democrats later.

Officials of the Board of Education and the United Federation of Teachers, who will also be on hand, legislative leaders and their staffs said today.

The Governor's strategy in trying to head off the first legislative veto override in almost 100 years—both houses overrode a restricting bill veto in May 1972—will apparently rest on a combination of persuasion and pure political muscle.

The Governor's arguments against the Stavisky bill go beyond the money issue that is worrying Mr. Beame. With the Governor struggling to overcome the misgivings among investors over their

state's fiscal responsibility in to borrow some \$2.7 billion in short-term cash needs this spring, the Stavisky bill is feared because it at least gives the appearance that the leadership's best efforts to control spending and present a balanced budget can be undone if enough pressure is put on the lawmakers by special interests.

The other argument points out that special budgetary protections are enacted for teachers and the school system, the pressure for similar protections for other powerful municipal agencies and their personnel unions—the Police, Fire and Sanitation Departments and for the City University—will become irresistible and fiscal chaos will ensue.

Indeed, bills aimed at carving out special niches in the city budget for police, fire and higher education were already drawn up here.

Split Opposition Sought According to his aides, Mr. Carey's hopes for a compromise in the language of the bill hinge on getting changes that would "stabilize the educational process," as one aide put it, "in terms of giving them a priority call on dollars."

The plan, first broached by the Assembly minority leader, Albert H. Blumenthal, Democrat of Manhattan, would have the bill fix maximum class size and minimum "class contact hours" between teachers and students at pre-budget-cut levels, and let the Board of Education and the teachers' union agree on spending once these priorities were met.

Deputy Mayor Friedman, for his part, touched on this plan when he said today: "If the State Legislature wanted to take certain monies in education and say to the Board of Education, 'You must not spend it on a, b, c and d until you fulfill spending for the following programs as first priorities—e, f and g, then it would be another story.'"

Strategically such an amendment would have the advantage of sustaining the concerns of the

parents and parent groups that have been most aroused by soaring class sizes and reductions in class hours, and so split them, as a powerful political block, away from the union and the Board of Education in the fight over the Stavisky bill.

Mr. Carey's aides said today that they believed the city was opposed to such a compromise, having described it as adding "net new costs" to the school budget. But Mr. Friedman's comments suggest that City Hall has not foreclosed on the idea.

Mr. Friedman, in an interview, suggested that the Stavisky measure could also be amended to fix the schools share of the budget in relation to the "controllable tax-levy funds only," amounting to some \$3 billion, instead of applying to the entire city expense budget, the bulk of which is composed of Federal and state funds.

According to observers, Mr. Stavisky has agreed to the city's first demand on the bill—that it not become effective until next fall. Instead of retroactively to Feb. 1 of this year, as the bill now requires.

Mr. Stavisky could not be reached for comment today. But the Assemblyman, who is chairman of the Assembly Education Committee, is reported to have decided to call for the override tomorrow, a move that requires 24-hour notice before such a vote can be taken. Since no Assembly meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, the earliest date for the attempt would be Wednesday.

If the Assembly votes to override the veto in the absence of an acceptable compromise on the bill, Governor Carey's hopes lie with the Senate and its minority leader, Manfred Ohrenstein, Democrat of Manhattan. Mr. Carey is known to believe that even with the defection of some of the Senate Democrats from the city, the Senate Democrats should be able to muster the 21 votes—perhaps with some bipartisan Republican help—to sustain the veto.

ident of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been consulted and apprised of most of the key decisions.

The state has \$4 billion in borrowing requirements this spring—\$400 million to meet a budget deficit for the fiscal year ending Wednesday, the rest to pay for state operations and also advance state-aid payments to cities, counties and school districts.

The largest single source for this borrowing is going to come from State Treasury and pension funds controlled by Mr. Levitt and Mr. Goldmark. About \$2.75 billion was chosen as the sum to be sought from private investment, broken down as follows:

\$1 billion, the Clearinghouse banks, 212 participating commercial banks \$500 million, corporations and other nonfinancial institutions in and out of state; \$400 million, New York savings banks, and \$700 million, out-of-state commercial banks.

Like all strategies, the state's has been subjected to a certain amount of second-guessing. There were some aides who reportedly favored asking the out-of-state commercial banks to take a larger share of the borrowing. Others felt that they should have earlier to the bigger out-of-state banks, such as First National Bank of Chicago and Continental Illinois, at the time they went to Bank of America.

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Mr. Tilove assailed a "terrible loophole" in the Social Security program that would allow employees with 10 years' coverage to retain rights despite a halt in contributions by themselves, Federal employees and only 30 percent of state and local employees were now in the Social Security system.

For the 70 percent of state and local employees with both Social Security and other pension plans, he noted, the beneficiaries are independently determined.

Half the nation's workers in private industry, he said, are not covered by private pension plans at all, and must depend on the Social Security retirement program.

If Social Security is also considered, he said the public-employee retirement combined benefits are one-third higher than in private industry.

A little over half the state and local retirees are protected by a automatic cost-of-living adjustments, "almost nonexistent in private plans," Mr. Tilove said.

The only respect in which the public plans are less favorable to the employees," he reported, "is that they require contributions. Eighty percent of the private plans are noncontributory, while the public plans are overwhelmingly contributory and require, on the average, contributions of about 5 percent of pay."

New York State's public employees, however, are distinctive with entirely noncontributory plans, Mr. Tilove said.

Even public employees not covered by Social Security programs in their government jobs often get Social Security coverage by taking second jobs during or after their government service, Mr. Tilove said.

"Generally speaking," Mr. Tilove wrote, "the New York City employee who receives these pensions will have paid for less than 10 percent of the value of his benefit."

New York City's pension plans "lost any relation to reality many years ago" in their actuarial assumptions, Mr. Tilove said. Their general base, he said, is the mortality experience between 1908 and 1914.

Nevertheless, he reported the city systems combined 1970 assets of \$6 billion were about 26 times the then annual retirement benefits of \$230 million, higher than for large state and local systems elsewhere.

In relation to projected benefits, he said their assets ranged from 35 to 41 percent. This has gone down from 71 percent, for instance, for the New York City Employees Retirement System as recently as 1960, meaning "a decline funded position," he said.

The nearly \$3.5 billion in assets of the State Employees' Social Security and other pension plans, he noted, the beneficiaries are independently determined.

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DURABLE GOODS HELPING SEARS

Continued From Page 45

ing to seek additional opportunities for diversification both in the financial field through its Allstate Group subsidiary and in franchise activities such as the Sears auto-driving schools and auto rental plan.

Another form of diversification will come from merchandising innovations, including some new products now on stream for the home and the auto, Mr. Wood said.

Allstate, Sears' largest subsidiary, contributed only 48 cents a share to the overall corporate net of \$3.21 a share last year against \$1.07 a share provided by Allstate the year before. However, the fourth quarter's contribution was 22 cents a share against 14 cents in the same 1974 period.

Allstate has obtained authority to increase rates, Mr. Wood reported, which should reduce underwriting losses within a year. The financial subsidiary, he said, is "concerned by the higher costs of repairing home and auto damage and increased medical costs."

"Consumers' confidence is coming back strongly because of the reduced rate of inflation, the better take-home pay due to tax reduction and the re-employment in manufacturing following the inventory correction which began in 1974," Mr. Wood said.

As a result the Sears chief executive said he expects the first three quarters of 1976 to be "considerably" stronger than a year ago "when we went from a deep recession to the beginnings of recovery."

Analysts in Hopeful View Of the Trucking Industry

Continued From Page 45

the teamsters' union will moderate its demands further in intensified negotiations now under way. An increase in wages totaling 30 to 35 percent over the life of the contract is seen by Mr. Shaw as "a reasonable settlement."

Thomas Donnelly, an analyst for Kubo Loeb & Company, said he felt "very confident" that there will not be a strike. Burton M. Strauss of Loeb Rhoades & Company expressed a belief that the teamsters and the trucking companies would settle on a contract containing an increase of 10 to 12 percent for the first year of a three-year contract.

Andreas Petry of Wood Struthers & Company said he believed that the trucking owners were "tough enough and worried enough" not to sign a contract that would be "too costly to them."

"In fact both the teamsters and management have got to see that they don't get a contract pricing themselves out of the market," he asserted.

While there is no question among the analysts that the wage increases resulting from a contract will add substantially to the industry's overall costs—85.6 percent of revenues in 1975—these analysts also believe that the industry's chances of getting an offsetting freight rate increase from the Interstate

Commerce Commission are good.

The trucking industry now has before the commission requests for rate increases averaging about 7 percent. Initially, the truckers had asked the regulatory agency to allow them to put the higher rates in effect on April 1. Late last week they amended their petitions to make the effective date April 12.

Richard H. Fischer, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said it was his understanding that the reason for the amendment "was because of concern that the I.C.C. wouldn't approve the higher tariffs unless a firm wage contract is in hand."

Mr. Shaw of Standard & Poor's maintains that, "if the increases the L.C.C. allows are not sufficient to offset the actual wage settlement, additional rate relief will be sought."

The American Trucking Associations estimates the industry accounted last year for about 55 percent of all revenues for all forms of regulated transportation—rail, water, pipeline and truck. In 1960 the motor carriers accounted for only 43 percent of the transportation dollar, while railroads had 49.7 percent.

Sachs Opens 13th Store Sachs New York City, a furniture retailer, opened its 13th and largest branch yesterday at 15 West 34th Street. The store occupies 10 floors.

HOUSES

HOUSES - 111

HOUSES - 112

HOUSES - 113

HOUSES - 114

HOUSES - 115

HOUSES - 116

HOUSES - 117

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HOUSES - 120

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HOUSES - 120

HOUSES - 121

HOUSES - 122

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HOUSES - 124

HOUSES - 125

Southern Real Estate

Florida 356
BOCA RATON 2 1/2 acre
COTRUS SPRINGS Spring Hill

PANAMA CITY VIC
Pre-owned community built
PUNTA GORDA (S.E. of Ft. Myers)

FLORIDA WATERFRONT
Unimproved 50 acres on Ft. Johns

WANTED-VILLA CONDO
a 2 BR in Southern City, price

Real Estate 357
MARTINIQUE BR 1/2 acre

Other Sections 381
TENNESSEE RETIREMENT PLUS

Real Estate 392
JAMAICA V.I. Vines & Apples

Other Sections 392
JAMAICA V.I. Vines & Apples

LOTS & ACREAGE
400

Lets & Acreage - N.Y. State 461

BROOME CO-200 ACRES
Wooded, 100 ft front on State

CLIFTON-Owner Must Sell
3000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

CLIFTON-Owner Must Sell
3000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

CLIFTON-Owner Must Sell
3000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

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CLIFTON-Owner Must Sell
3000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

CLIFTON-Owner Must Sell
3000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

APARTMENT HOUSES

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

Manhattan 701
30's W-2 buildings, 100' front

BUILDINGS & FACTORIES

Nassau-Suffolk 813
ROOSEVELT FIELD AREA 12,000 sq ft

Westchester Co. 817
4000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

Westchester Co. 817
4000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

Westchester Co. 817
4000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

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Westchester Co. 817
4000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

Westchester Co. 817
4000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

Let's-Manhattan 1001

45th St NR 5th Ave
WILL DIVIDE-2 1/2 BLDG

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

45th St, 145 WEST
5000 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage

Shores-New Jersey 1183

EDISON, N.J. ENCLOSED MAIL
MENLO PARK MAIL

EDISON, N.J. ENCLOSED MAIL
MENLO PARK MAIL

EDISON, N.J. ENCLOSED MAIL
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MENLO PARK MAIL

EDISON, N.J. ENCLOSED MAIL
MENLO PARK MAIL

EDISON, N.J. ENCLOSED MAIL
MENLO PARK MAIL

Offices-Manhattan 1201

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

10 Columbus Circle
COLUMBIAN TOWER

Business Places-Man. 1302

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA-48 St
LARGE COMMERCIAL BLDG

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA-48 St
LARGE COMMERCIAL BLDG

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA-48 St
LARGE COMMERCIAL BLDG

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LARGE COMMERCIAL BLDG

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA-48 St
LARGE COMMERCIAL BLDG

Apartment's-Man. 1506

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
UNUSUAL LEASING-6000-6500/MO

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
UNUSUAL LEASING-6000-6500/MO

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
UNUSUAL LEASING-6000-6500/MO

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
UNUSUAL LEASING-6000-6500/MO

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
UNUSUAL LEASING-6000-6500/MO

5TH AVE EAST SUBLETS
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Help Wanted 2600 BANKING TRANSIT-13.5K

Help Wanted 2600 BARTENDER

Help Wanted 2600 BILLER TYPIST

Help Wanted 2600 ADMIN ASST/SECRETARY

Help Wanted 2600 BOOKKEEPER

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In New York It's The New York Times for jobs

Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

About New York

The Gun Advocates

By TOM BUCKLEY

The conventional wisdom among liberal thinkers here is that hunters, target-shooters and gun collectors are compensating for secret doubts about their masculinity and that those who argue against strict limitations on the ownership of firearms are concealing, even from themselves, homicidal, sadistic and probably fascist tendencies.

"That is utterly preposterous," said Dr. Richard B. Droz, "Freud, who discovered the symbolism of the gun, also said that if the cigar is a penis symbol, it is also a cigar. Only the most irresponsible person says that something represents something else on that simplistic level."

Dr. Droz is not a podiatrist or an engineer, but a board-certified psychiatrist, psychoanalyst and associate professor at the Downstate Medical College in Brooklyn. He is also one of the executive directors of the Federation of Greater New York Rifle and Pistol Clubs Inc., and a dead shot.

To that capacity, he was one of the organizers of the occasion that the federation called "A Salute to Bill Jordan and the United States of America — a Bicentennial Spectacular Celebrating Over 200 Years of Lawfully Armed Citizenship, Helping to Preserve Freedom." It took place last Thursday at the Beacon Theater at Broadway and 74th Street.

Standing in the lobby, watching the crowd file in, Dr. Droz continued: "There isn't a single responsible piece of scientific literature that could serve as the basis for such a claim. Fifty-one percent of the homes in America contain one or more firearms. I doubt that half of the population should be smeared in that way."

"By end large, members of this group have their instinctual lives under better control than other people," he said. "They live comfortably with firearms. They're not afraid of going berserk."

While Dr. Droz, a stocky, ruddy, silver-haired man, was speaking, a smaller, paler man joined him. He was David I. Caplan, a lawyer, chief counsel of the federation, and the author of lengthy studies of the Inviolability of the Second Amendment, and its guarantees on bearing arms.

"Guns are not a problem of the majority community," he said. "The minorities are trying to foist their problems on all of us."

What sort of shooting did he do? he was asked.

"None," he exclaimed. "I haven't shot in years, except for a little trapezoidal with a riot gun in case there is..."

He completed the sentence with a gesture uptown, and rushed away.

"Dr. Caplan may have seemed a bit agitated," said Dr. Droz soothingly, "but he has just had a stunning disappointment. An exhibit on the Second Amendment that he prepared very painstakingly was supposed to have

been brought here by someone else, and somehow it was not."

Much antigun-control literature was being distributed at the theater. One example was a card headed:

THERE ARE NO GUNS IN THIS HOUSE

The text read, not entirely literally:

"Please put the above sign on your front door if you feel there is no need for firearms. Of course, if you realize that this would be an open invitation, informing degenerates bent on rioting, robbery, murder or rape, that you are defenseless."

Only about 500 persons were present, about a quarter of the capacity of the theater, which is usually used for rock concerts, when the program began.

A film extolled the pleasures of hunting and explained that the annual autumn slaughter saved deer and other quadrupeds from the worse fate of starvation when snow covered their forage.

The star act was the appearance of Bill Jordan, the renowned marksman, shot and fast-draw artist. Using wax bullets in the interest of safety, he destroyed a lifesaver at the range of 10 feet, plugging table-tennis balls before they hit the ground and shot balloons out of the hands of Ray Heaster, the former television personality and former executive of the defunct Franklin National Bank.

Mr. Jordan, a tall, skiny saloon of 71 who hails from Texas, is a retired member of the Border Patrol and a former representative of the National Rifle Association.

After describing the shotgun as "the world's greatest tranquilizer," he went on to commiserate with the citizens of this city, who he said were obliged to live under the most oppressive gun laws in the entire country.

"But I can see you're still full of fight," he said, in his cowboy drawl, "and I have nothing but admiration for you. Just remember that your best friend is the National Rifle Association."

The last speaker, and the only public figure present, was Representative Mario Biaggi, who is a Bronx Democrat. The former candidate for Mayor said he was considering a race for the Senate this year. Mr. Biaggi, a retired police lieutenant, said, "Guns are never the problem. Crime is the problem." It was a viewpoint that the crowd greeted with stormy applause.

Travel Agent Class Beginning April 22

The 38th evening term in Travel Agency Management for men and women who want to work in a travel agency, or to own one, setting up tours, cruises, group and individual travel, opens Thursday, April 22, at Eastern School, 721 Broadway, N.Y. 10003, AL 4-5029.

Many good careers are open for men and women seeking to book air, land and sea travel, hotels and sightseeing all over the world and to help tourists make their plans. This course is taught by travel agents licensed by N.Y. State. Education Dept. G.I. Bill Veterans are eligible. Write or phone for form 55.

GOING OUT

THE RAINBOW GRILL presents

TONY DARROW

The most talked-about new romantic singer around!

Featuring **MORTY STORM**

Mar. 29 thru April 10
2 shows nightly 9:15 & 11:30
A la carte dinner and after-theatre menu
Cover charge (no minimum)
The Rainbow Grill
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Res. (212) PL 7-8970

Coming April 12 to May 1 • LOVELACE WATKINS

ARE YOU THE ONE WHO HASN'T VISITED US FOR LUNCH?

Rated 3 + + + EXCELLENT by N.Y. Times
Restaurant Columnist JOHN CANADAY (Jan. 17, 75)

GIAM MARINO

GOURMET MAGAZINE Restaurant Columnist JAY JACOBS

Says: "THERE ARE A FEW RESTAURANTS THAT I CAN RECOMMEND WITH FULL CONFIDENCE TO FRIENDS FOR LUNCH. GIAM MARINO IS ONE I NEVER HESITATE TO SUGGEST AN ALTOGETHER SATISFYING RESTAURANT!"

221 East 58 St., NYC • Res. PL 2-1696 (We Are Open Sunday)

TRUCKERS VOTING TO CALL A STRIKE

Early Teamster Returns Appear Overwhelming

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., March 28 (AP)—Early results of weekend voting by 400,000 teamsters indicated overwhelming authorization for a strike that could bring trucks across the nation to a halt, union officials said today.

Bargaining in the trucking industry was suspended late last week until tomorrow, but both industry and union sources were hopeful of settlement before midnight Wednesday, when the current National Master Freight Agreement expires. The pact covers drivers that move nearly 60 percent of the country's manufactured goods.

Rank-and-file truckers meeting at union halls around the country, however, were expected to turn down what they consider a meager industry offer of 55 cents more an hour and an \$11-a-week increase in fringe benefits over 39 months.

Industry and union negotiating teams, headed by the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, and the president of Trucking Employers Inc., William G. McIntyre, reportedly differ by 90 cents an hour on salary.

The employers' package amounts to a 20 percent increase in wages and benefits over 39 months, but teamsters, demanding a \$1.75 increase in wages and \$17 more in pension and health and welfare benefits, want an increase of at least 30 percent over three years.

Wages for truckers now vary from \$7.18 to \$7.33 an hour.

Also at issue are additional mileage pay for long-haul drivers and cost-of-living adjustments.

In Detroit, where members of Local 299's cartage division voted, 898 to 24, and steel hauling division members voted, 160 to 18, to reject the

Seton Hall Radio Station Wins A Peabody Award for 'Poetry'

WSOU-FM, the student radio station at Seton Hall University in New Jersey, is one of 27 winners this year of the George Foster Peabody Awards for broadcasting. The station was cited for its "Land of Poetry" children's special that was broadcast on Halloween night.

The announcement of the winners, the largest number for any single year, was made yesterday by the University of Georgia School of Journalism.

The awards will be presented May 5 at a luncheon in the Pierre Hotel.

Jim Laurie, a reporter for NBC News, will receive an award for "outstanding reports covering the fall of Vietnam by remaining in Saigon after the evacuation was completed."

Dr. James R. Killian, former chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, won a Peabody for "his outstanding contributions to educational television in the United States."

In the television category, three CBS News telecasts were award winners: Charles Kurault's "On the Road to '76" reports that were broadcast on the network's evening newscast, "Mr. Rooney Goes to Washington," Andrew Rooney's view of the nation's capital, and "The American Assassins"

documentaries. CBS-TV was also cited for the comedy series "M*A*S*H."

NBC-TV's "Weekend" news magazine and ABC-TV's "Love and the Ruins" dramatic specials and "Afterschool Specials" also won awards.

Three other children's programs were cited: "Call It Macaroni," a Group W production; "The Big Blue Marble," produced by Alphaventure, a New York concern; and "Snippets," an educational show produced by Kaiser Broadcasting of San Francisco.

Among the other winners were television stations WTOP in Washington, WCVB in Boston, WCKT in Miami, KABC in Los Angeles, WWL in New Orleans and WAPA in San Juan, P.R.

In the radio category, WBSB in New York, KMOX in St. Louis, WGMS in Bethesda, Md., and Washington, WFMT in Chicago, KDKB in Mesa, Ariz., WMAL in Washington, the Voice of America and the Standard School Broadcast in San Francisco.

The Peabody National Advisory Board also voted to pay tribute to Paul Porter, a member of the Peabody board more than 25 years.

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SOLID!
"A solid, thoughtful broadcast that unravels the news one issue of a time"—New York Times

ELECTRONIC OP-ED!
"A kind of electronic op-ed page. Television now has what it should have had long ago."

—Columbia Journalism Review

IMPRESSIVE!
"The guest list has been impressive for prominence, expertise and officialdom."—Variety

NECESSARY!
"It offers splendid and necessary news... goes into depth on issues."—Village Voice

DIGS!
"Does what other news shows do not do: dig."—New York Magazine

ANSWERS!
"Thinking news. It attempts to answer questions."—Washington Post



DON'T MISS ROBERT MACNEIL AND JIM LEHRER ON PUBLIC TV'S NEWS PROGRAM. IT'S THE NEWS PROGRAM THAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KNOWING AND UNDERSTANDING.

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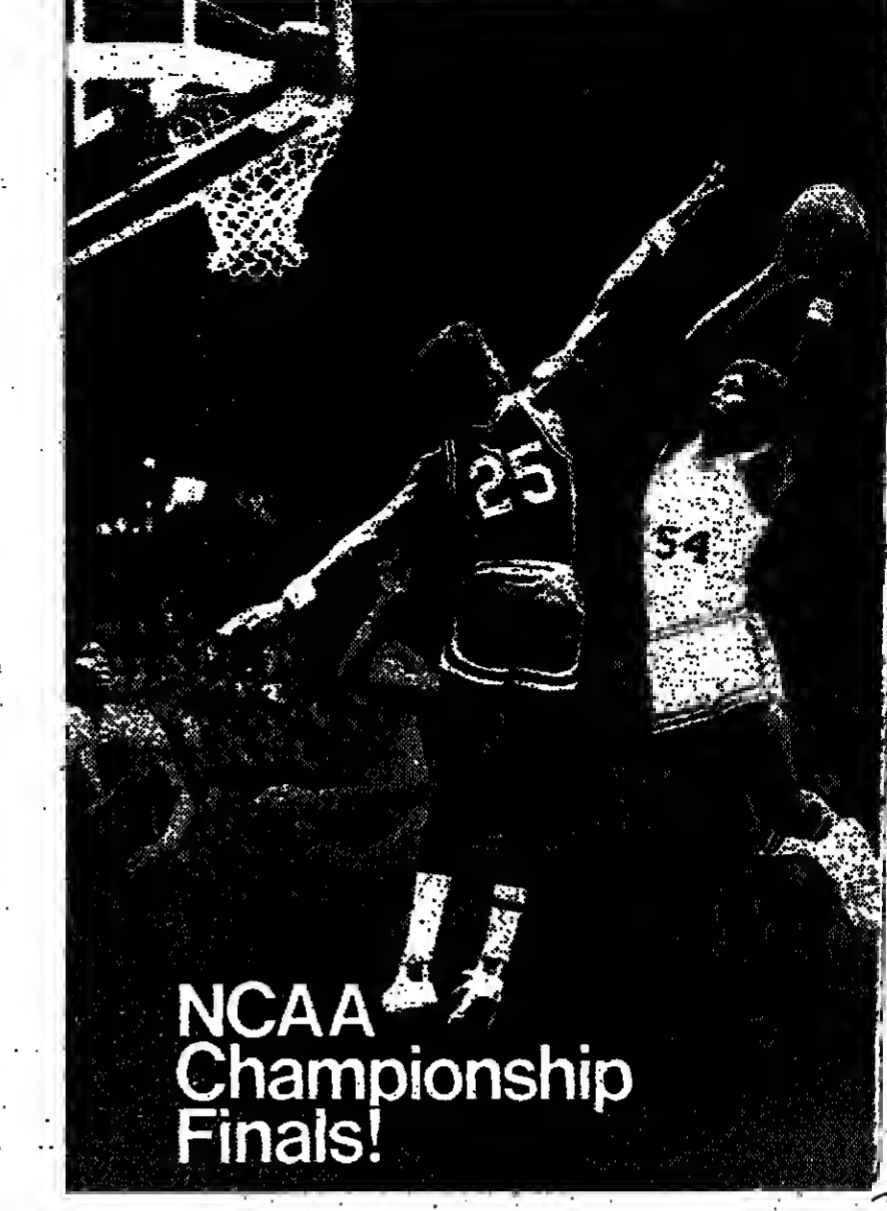
WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CITIES?



Presidential hopefuls Jimmy Carter, Henry (Scoop) Jackson, Morris Udall, Frank Church and Fred Harris discuss and field audience questions on the explosive problems facing American cities.

Moderator: Elie Abel. Broadcast live from the Waldorf-Astoria.

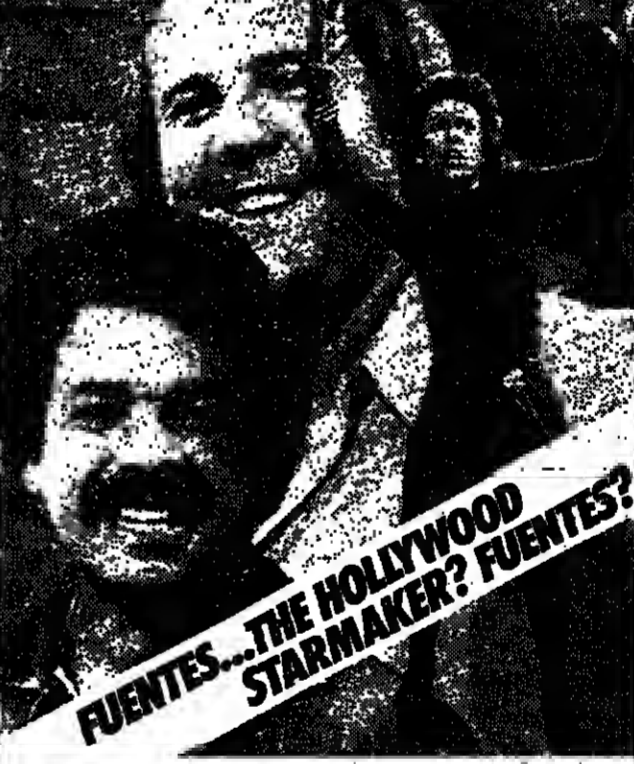
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NCAA Championship Finals!

8PM
Live tonight!
Indiana vs. Michigan

4 NBC Sports



FUENTES... THE HOLLYWOOD STARMAKER? FUENTES?

Fuentes loans his cousin Rosa \$50 to hit the road to Hollywood. But her road to stardom takes a hilarious detour. Rita Moreno guest stars.

ON THE ROCKS
8:00PM



CARL REINER, FLORENCE HENDERSON OUT OF THIS WORLD COMEDY!

Tonight, Carl Reiner helps guest star, Florence Henderson realize an impossible dream... to find a sister who turns out to really be a sister.

GOOD HEAVENS
8:30PM

PUBLIC COMMERCIAL
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Public Notices

The Annual Report of the Foundation for the fiscal year 1975 is available at the office of Publications, 300 St. N.Y. 10013. Copies are free to any donor within 180 days before the date of the report. The Foundation is a 501(c)(3) organization. For more information, contact the principal office, 200 St. N.Y. 10013. Within 180 days, from the date of publication.

NICHOLAS SALGO, F
My wife, Theresa, starts her new job at the University of the South. I will be leaving for any debt, contracted by Nicholas Salgo, 1407 10th St. N.Y.

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SILVER YORKSHIRE
Medium-sized. Answers to all 24 mile. Blacker & Co. Call 724-2902.

BROWN attach case containing 1000's materials. 3/26, better bank, 57th St. & 6th. 5223 or MU 9-7657.

LOST STAMPS CAT, 3/27/76. Silver, altered mark. Black heartbroken. Reward. 725-52

LOST Central Park vic. in ever & white, child's bag. Call 247-9877

PEARL Earring possibly lost on or lost within to Grand. Call 247-9877

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FOUND-YOUNG N
on Mar 24/76 10 St. & Labrador. Call 242-1471, 1000

Watch the E...
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Tonight 10:00

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PEDIATRICIANS ASK A RAT POISON BAN

Phosphorus Paste Attacked After Deaths of 2 Children

By LAWRENCE E. ALTMAN

The deaths of two Houston children from rat poison containing phosphorus had led two University of Texas pediatricians to recommend a national ban on the toxic chemical.

The recommendation was supported by an editorial in the issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* published today. The same issue carried a medical report detailing the death of two Houston children and the recovery of a third.

Phosphorus poisoning classically produces symptoms divided into three phases, according to the report by Dr. Frank A. Simon and Dr. Larry K. Pickering of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston Medical School.

Initially, phosphorus can burn the skin and mouth and produce thirst, vomiting, diarrhea and severe abdominal pain. The breath may emit a garlic odor. Another result—smoking stools—is apparently a result of the reaction of phosphorus with the juices in the bowel, the doctors reported.

In this phase, death occurs from shock and the direct toxic action of phosphorus on the heart. This is how the two Houston children, a 3-year-old girl and a 2-year-old boy, died.

If the patient survives this period, symptoms may disappear for as long as several weeks. Then the victim may die in the last stage from delayed damage to the liver, kidney and central nervous system.

Cases Drew Attention

The warning flag about rat poisons containing phosphorus was raised because the three cases occurred within three weeks last year and because only one other case of phosphorus poisoning in the Houston area had been reported to poison control experts in the five previous years, Dr. Simon said in a telephone interview.

The warning also reflected the trend around the country for more phosphorus paste to be spread on crackers and bread as bait to kill rats. These pastes are being used because many rats have become resistant to the blood-thinning drug called Warfarin, which has been used in more conventional rat poisons.

Spread of the phosphorus pastes has increased the danger of phosphorus poisoning to humans, particularly among small children who are likely to ingest almost anything that comes readily to hand, like crackers.

One Taste Is Fatal

"One taste of a small amount of phosphorus is enough to kill," Dr. Simon said.

In advocating that the safest course would be to take phosphorus rat poisons off the market, Dr. Simon said, "The child may have no second chance. That's not fair for children, particularly when the rat poison is on crackers."

Phosphorus, a natural element, occurs in two forms, red and yellow. The red is harmless because it cannot be absorbed.

Yellow phosphorus is one of the deadliest poisons known.

Earlier this century, when yellow phosphorus was readily available in this country in match tips, fireworks and quack remedies, death occurred in about half the cases of phosphorus poisoning.

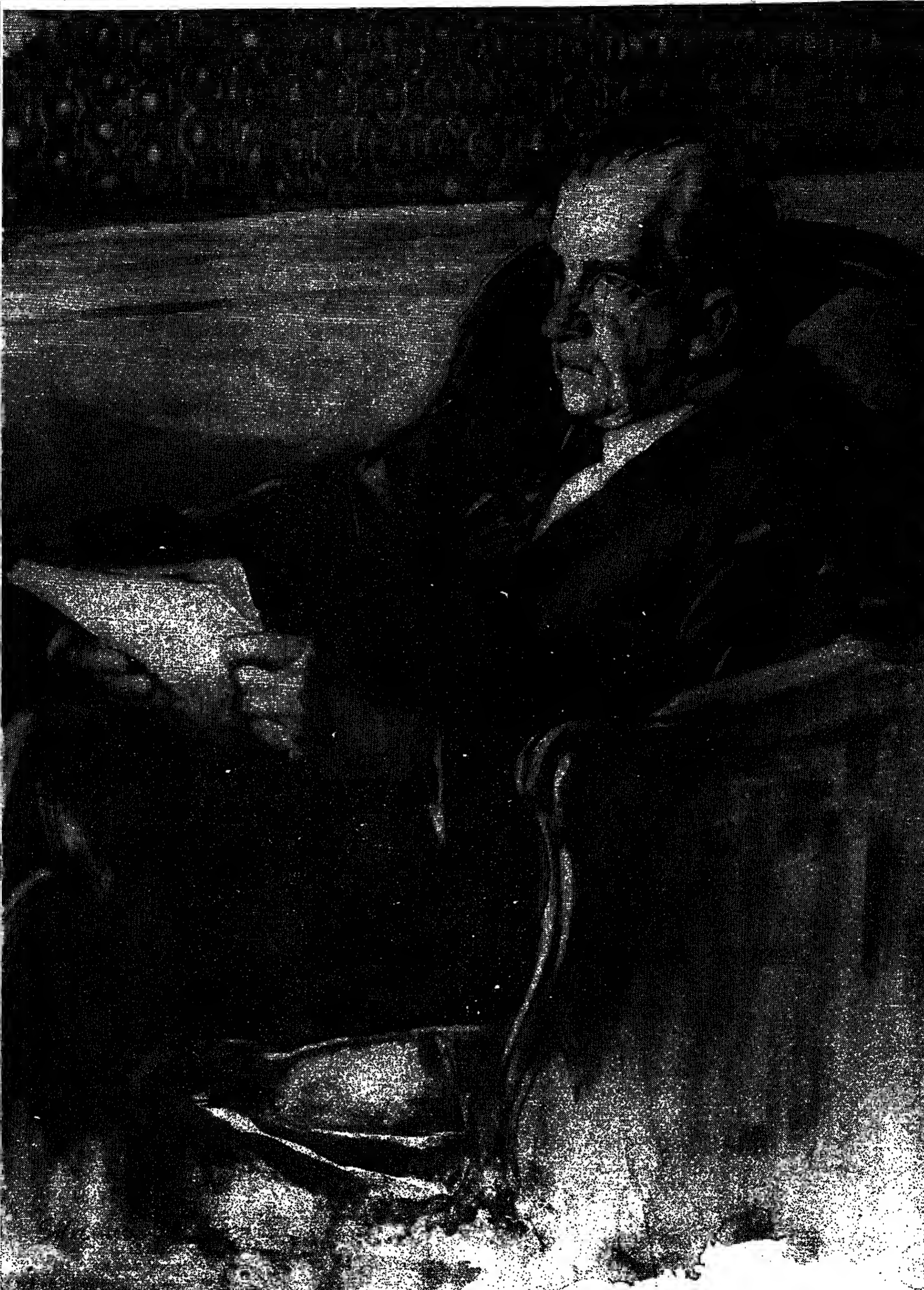
Even today there is no antidote to yellow phosphorus. Survival, when it occurs, results from standard measures used by doctors to control poisonings and the supportive measures that are part of standard hospital care.

Some Uses Now Banned

Yellow phosphorus now has been eliminated from matches, fireworks and quack remedies by legislation and international trade agreements. Yet the two pediatricians from Texas said that yellow phosphorus was used in powder and paste form in amounts ranging from 2 to 5 percent in such rat poisons as Patterson's Zinc Phosphide Rodent Bait (2 percent), Pearson's Rat Poison (2 percent), Stearn's Electric Brand Paste (3 percent) and Rat Doom Zinc Phosphide (3 percent).

According to the Food and Drug Administration, phosphorus now is not among the first 10 potentially toxic substances ingested by children. The Federal agency lists the 10 most common offenders as aspirin, detergents and cleansers, plants, vitamins and minerals, antihistamine compounds and cold remedies, perfume and cologne, disinfectants and deodorizers, miscellaneous medications, psychopharmacologic agents like tranquilizers, and household bleach.

Dr. Hugh H. Hussey, who wrote the editorial, said of the pediatricians' recommendation to ban the rat poison containing phosphorus, "Certainly, radical as that suggestion may seem, elimination would afford complete prevention, which is the ultimate objective in management of childhood poisonings."



The un-making of a President.

His support gone, his staff in retreat, his own family divided and wavered by Watergate, Richard Nixon wavered for days between fighting and quitting.

His Secretary of State said he was like a madman and worried that the world might blow up in his distracted last days. His chief of staff likened him to Captain Queeg and quietly took over some of the Presidential decision-making from him. Two days before the end his son-in-law told one senator in a distraught phone call that Nixon had been up late "walking the halls... talking to pictures of former Presidents."

He was a man plainly unraveling under stress, given to bouts of gloom and storms of temper. He drank heavily, often starting in the afternoon and sometimes showing up late and dazed for work the morning after. Worst of all was the fear that he might commit suicide.

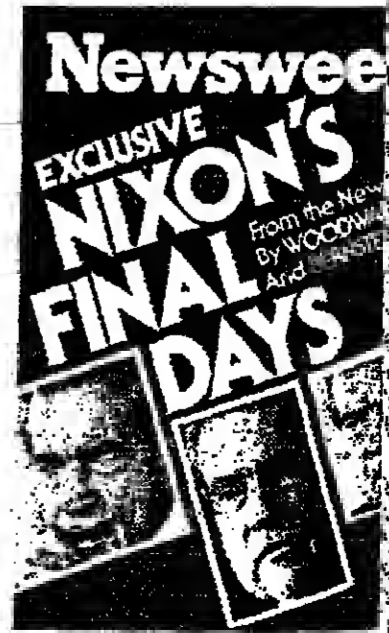
This week Newsweek begins a two-part 30,000 word selection of excerpts from the forthcoming Woodward and Bernstein book "The Final Days," scheduled for publication next month by Simon and Schuster.

Drawn from interviews with 394 participants ranging from below-stairs at

the White House to the most intimate Nixon family councils, "The Final Days" chronicles the decline and fall of the Nixon Presidency as only the authors who cracked the Watergate scandal could tell it.

With its painful glimpses at the Nixon family under siege, with its never-before close up of a President at the end of his rope, "The Final Days" is an extraordinary work of reportage—the epic political story of our time.

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سكزا من الأهل

Jackson Declares Truest Friend

Miss Hearst Is

Continued on Page 14